

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Industry Plans U. S. Recovery
Roosevelt Covers Same Points
France-Italy See Accord Loom
Court Backs College Soldiers
America Has Big Gift Trade
Turkish Ladies Vote—If 30!

THE National Association of Manufacturers speaks out against certain New Deal policies in a platform submitted for approval to the National Industrial Council in New York. The manufacturers ask the Administration and Congress to steer away from "policies which tend to centralize control over industry, labor and agriculture and to regiment America." They advocate return to the gold standard, rejection of payment of the veterans' bonus until due in 1945, a manufacturers' sales tax collected by the Federal Government but shared with the states, a balanced budget, withdrawal of federal aid from states which do not reduce expenditures, outside relief and bond obligations, to the 1926 level. The manufacturers make this general thrust at New Deal—"Government should be the servant of its free citizens, not their master."

Warm Springs, Ga., sees President Roosevelt and his aids as busy over plans and policies as the manufacturers have been. The budget under discussion may attain the goal of "balance by 1935." Dole-relief is crystallizing into work-relief, with huge PWA projects under consideration, but with a professed intention of Government withdrawal from spending as rapidly as private industry puts millions of men back on pay rolls. Regional planning goes forward, with other projects in view like TVA. A revised NRA will probably become permanent. Cabinet members smile when an offering of \$900,000,000 Government securities gets unprecedented oversubscription in a day—But when will these reservoirs of private capital empty back into enlivened industry and trade?

Rome sees steady progress made in settling all outstanding Italo-French questions. When French Foreign Minister Laval visits Premier Mussolini in January it is probable even the naval dispute will have been composed, with France granting theoretical equality and the two powers to consult yearly on naval programs. Disputes over African colonial affairs are finding ready adjustment. A real problem is Italy's insistence that the great powers trust it, without aid from the Little Entente or Yugoslavia, to defend Austria's independence—If that old naval row can be settled, so can any squabble vexing Europe.

The United States hears various voices raised on arms. The Supreme Court rules that the 52 land grant colleges have the right to enforce military training on all students if they choose to do so, but the school rather than the Federal Government has the say. The arms investigation resumes at Washington, with manufacturers testifying they knew in advance the World War was brewing and organized sales forces in Europe. Deliveries for Great Britain were made to Canada. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University pleads for the isolation of any signatory nation violating the Pact of Paris—Britain and America together, he declares, could make such isolation unbearable.

Soviet Russia acts drastically to avenge the assassination of Sergie Kiroff, Leningrad member of the governing 10. Thirty-nine persons are arrested in the Leningrad section and 32 in the Moscow section and charged with being "White Russians" who will be tried for their lives for menacing the safety of Soviet officials. Moscow removes the Commissariat of Home Affairs and three assistants for negligence in failing to prevent the Kiroff murder. Moscow and Leningrad observe mournful holiday—Soviet leaders know how to keep the people in awe and profound respect of them.

Washington informs the American merchants they may expect the best Christmas trade since 1930. Federal statistics find 1934 business generally has gone ahead of 1933 and bases holiday purchasing primarily on enlarged farm income, higher factory pay rolls, increased federal spending, more stable bank conditions. Christmas Club depositors are ready to send \$350,000,000 across holiday goods countries. But the spending strikes down to something more basic even than ready money—It shows a more confident and more optimistic state of the public mind.

Turkey sees its women moving to extend the political rights that have come to them swiftly in recent years. Already enjoying the privilege of voting in municipal elections under Kemal Pasha's modernization program, they are behind a People's Party bill in the Ankara Assembly giving them the same vote in national elections. The bill provides that any intelligent woman over 30 may vote, but that provision does not promise wholesale exclusion as it might in an Occidental country—Many Turkish women frankly admit they are more than 30.

President Puts Relief by Work Ahead of Doles

Also Seeks Budget That May Attain Balance by 1935

Plans Revised NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 4.—This miniature Washington continued today to be a center of major national policy-making. But it was a policy-making club rather than a tense political consultation. The Warm Springs talks are one part business and five parts relaxation. Perhaps that is why so much business actually gets done here. Three Cabinet members and three recovery leaders, plus a good measure of lesser stars, are here conferring with the President.

In an atmosphere of informal relaxation, they are helping him develop policies which within the month he will submit to Congress in his annual message. Chief jobs include:

1. A budget which will come as close as possible—perhaps attain—the President's goal of "balance by 1935."
2. A plan for converting dole-relief into work-relief of a self-liquidating nature.
3. Co-ordination, as a consequence, of the public works administration, and the relief administration closer than they have hitherto been.
4. Approval of a revised NRA, largely drafted by Donald R. Richberg, to become a permanent phase of American industrial life.
5. Study of the new program of social insurance, to be handed on to the various states for their legislative enactment as early in the new year as possible.
6. Development of regional planning, similar to the TVA, in other sections of the nation.
7. Extension, as an outgrowth of regional planning, of the cheap-power yardstick to all parts of the Union.

Another Fireside Talk Soon
On top of these specific tasks, all of which reflect the "state of the nation," and hence constitute subject matter for the forthcoming annual message to Congress, the President is preparing for another fireside talk to the country, due on either Dec. 9 or 16.

Of a more noteworthy but speculative nature, are the imminent changes, personal or otherwise, at the end of the first half of Mr. Roosevelt's term of office. His first term, by the Norris amendment, ends not on March 4, but on Jan. 2. Therefore, with the mid-term elections behind him, the President can go head to head with any reshuffling he has in mind. Evidently he has been examining this knotty question along with his other problems here.

Big Story in the Offing
Most outstanding reshuffle is in the Cabinet. There, without official confirmation, two officials—Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and James A. Farley, Postmaster General—have been rumored on the way to retirement or to other tasks. It is unmistakable to any intimate of President Roosevelt that neither official will leave until the member himself wishes to depart.

Not only personal changes seem on the agenda. President Roosevelt has not pulled a big surprise on the American public for some time. Another big news story is due, whether it will come before Congress convenes is known only to White House confidants. But no White House correspondent will be surprised if the reading public has something big to see in its headlines shortly.

From all this, and much else, that is written out of Warm Springs, the reader would gather that the President's visit here is one intense round of policy-making conferences. Nothing could be further from the truth. You could not recognize a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

New York Budget Cut \$139,867 To \$548,301,232 by Aldermen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Checked for final reductions by the Board of Aldermen, New York City's 1935 budget is back in the hands of Mayor LaGuardia today at a total of \$548,301,232, just \$139,867.50 under the figures laid before the lower branch by the Mayor and his Board of Estimate conferees 20 days ago. This board is Tammany-controlled and ever dominated by the policy of laboring to embarrass the Fusion administration, but all its efforts to break down the Mayor's spending calculations ended in little more than some rather deep sniping at health and hospital department appropriations. These make the chief contribution to the .025 per cent reduction which finally emerged from the deliberations.

Veto Power Over Changes
The budget must be certified by the Mayor, the comptroller and the city clerk by Dec. 25. The Mayor meanwhile has the power of veto over changes, but his rejection may

Italian-French Agreement Nearer With Concessions in North Africa

Naval Parity and Austria Being Negotiated Satisfactorily

Laval Going to Rome

By Paris Wireless from Monitor Bureau
ROME, Dec. 4.—Negotiations for settlement of all outstanding Italo-French questions are progressing so favorably that an agreement is expected within a few weeks. It will be followed by the official visit of Foreign Minister Pierre Laval to Premier Benito Mussolini.

The only big question still unsolved concerns the maintenance of Austrian independence with which the problem of the future relations between Italy and the Little Entente, particularly Yugoslavia, is intimately connected.

Compromise
As regards the colonial compensation claimed by Italy for fulfillment of the "Secret Treaty of London of 1915" it appears that Italy's maximum request that its Libyan frontier should be extended to the south so as to include Lake Chad, has been refused by France, which however seems willing to concede the important Tibesti region to Italy.

France moreover has agreed to grant Italy a share in ownership and management of the French railroad from Port Djibouti in French Somaliland to Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia.

Concerning Tunisia, Italy requested that privileged status for Italians resident in protectorate should be prolonged for 10 years. It is believed a compromise will be reached granting a six- or seven-year extension.

The naval issue, it is learned, will also be settled by French recognition of the theoretical Italian claim of naval parity but with the understanding the two powers should consult yearly on their respective naval programs.

Difficult Point
As concerns Austria, Premier Mussolini insists that the great powers guarantee Austrian political and territorial integrity should have the right to intervene to defend Austrian independence, or rather that Italy shall be entrusted by the great powers to act on their behalf. The Little Entente and Yugoslavia in particular are strongly opposed to any isolated action by Italy in Austria and the difficulty of reaching an agreement on this point is by no means negligible.

Finally the Franco-Italian accord is expected also to include economic

and financial agreements to enable Italy to strengthen its financial position.

The London Treaty of 1915—known as the "secret agreement"—between Italy, France, Great Britain and Russia—was signed May 9, 1915, at London. It set forth certain territories which Italy was to receive with a successful termination of the allied warfare against the Germanic nations, as for instance, the Trentino district. It also named Libya as a territory which was to pass to Italy, and admitted "in principle" Italy's right to demand "certain compensation" by way of an extension of her possessions in Erythraea, Somaliland and Libya, and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies.

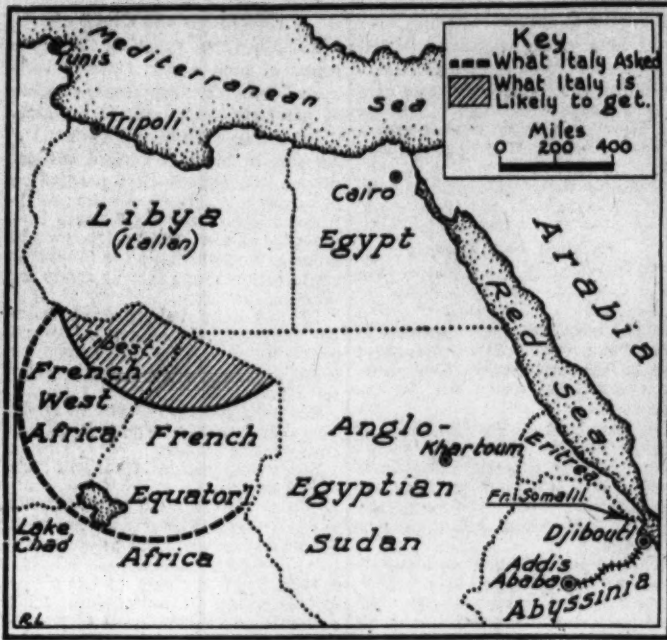
With the Versailles Treaty, Italy claims to have received only a part of what had been promised before it joined the allies. Whenever opportunity has offered, it has pressed its claims for additional territory. France has always opposed its desires for extension south from the Libyan frontier.

Freer Hand in Abyssinia Believed Granted Italy After Long Negotiations
Special from Monitor Bureau
PARIS.—Quiet but intense diplomatic negotiations have established a

sound basis for a Franco-Italian rapprochement.

Underlying these negotiations is a renewed conviction on the part of the French Government that the security of France may hinge on a closer collaboration of Paris and Rome to prevent a confederation over Austrian independence or the Balkan situation.

The basis of the proposed rapprochement is said to consist of certain very significant concessions to Italy in Africa.



Where Italy Asks More Territory
Showing Libya Extended as Desired by the Italians With Probable Grant From France, and Partnership in Djibouti Railroad Through Abyssinia That Will Probably Go to Italy.

Look at the Map
The significance of these developments is made clear by a glance at the map of the extreme eastern corner of Africa, where the independent Ethiopian kingdom of Abyssinia is bordered at the top and bottom by the two Italian possessions, by English Somaliland and Kenya, and by the French settlement of Djibouti.

It is openly affirmed in diplomatic circles that Italy for some time has nursed definite territorial ambitions in this area.

While Senator Parkman made no effort to absolve himself of any responsibility for the reactionism of the Senate, it is fair to note that he took the lead in much of the liberal legislation and was exempted from much of the criticism directed against the Senate.

Senator Parkman was the spearhead of a Republican wedge, which combined with the Democrats to push through the minimum wage law, notable liberal measure passed at the last session.

"The Republican Party to succeed in the future," the Senator declared last night, "must abandon its policy of do-nothing, throw overboard its philosophy of taking care of the top, get rid of the domination of selfish interests, say good-by to the Old Guard and at the same time hold fast to the genius of the American people in insisting on the characteristics of a true democracy, the development of individual and community initiative and responsibility."

Takes Bora's Position
Thus Senator Parkman definitely aligned with Senator Borah of Idaho in his plea for more liberal leadership of the Republican Party from the top down.

Though the Republicans still have a majority in the Massachusetts Senate, this majority has been cut to one vote, thereby diminishing the prospect of effective Republican domination.

With this diminution of numerical power and the evident further liberalization of such Republicans as Senator Parkman, it is likely there will not be immediately another year of Republican reactionism in the Senate.

Crime Reduced
Burglaries, larceny, automobile thefts and other major crimes have been substantially reduced in Fitchburg this year, although arrests for drunkenness because of repeal have almost doubled, so said Thomas J. Godley, police chief of that city, to the Twentieth Century Club, this noon.

The good work, he declared, has been accomplished by voluntary co-operation between police units. And in this connection, he denounced proposals to revive the police unionization plans on Beacon Hill. Compulsory co-ordination, he said, could never take the place of the voluntary co-operation, which Fitchburg has found best.

Figures disclosed by the police chief showed that Fitchburg arrests for burglaries had dropped 25 per cent in the last year, automobile thefts 20 per cent and larceny 50 per cent. The arrests for drunkenness, however, went up from 625 to 1221.

He attributed the greater efficiency of police to a changed public attitude from apathy to active interest. He said this better attitude was reflected in greater alertness on the part of jurors and in increased police morale. He believed that Massachusetts' experience was typical of the nation.

Said Chief Godley, "The textile strike was the nearest thing to a rebellion I have seen in my 33 years of police service. But it was handled by the police through voluntary co-operation between State and local police units. This shows that the State can do plenty without any law of co-ordination."

Slum Clearance
After more than a year of temporizing, Boston's first genuine slum-clearance project is whipped into concrete plans, passed by the City Council, and today waited on Federal PWA approval.

Charlestown is the proposed site and \$3,000,000, entirely in federal funds, would be the cost.

No other slum-clearance plan has been advanced so far as this toward final approval. And it was toward final approval that the Charlestown unit would be the first of its kind

to be put into construction in Massachusetts.

To date, private real estate interests have succeeded in staving off any housing that is carried on by federal funds. Many plans have been put forward and never reached the point of decisive action. Real estate leaders protested that government competition in their own field would seriously embarrass their business.

Today's action in forwarding the Charlestown project to Washington, however, reflected a new point of view advanced by President Roosevelt from Warm Springs. In future, the President said, housing by public funds is to enter only the field of lowest rents—where private capital cannot compete. In launching the Charlestown project at this time, the City Council anticipated a fresh flood of housing funds, based on this new policy, and promising many more such projects in the near future.

It was freely predicted that only the lowest rents will be tolerated by the PWA authorities, in the Charlestown unit. Rents as low as \$5 and \$6 per room per month must be included in the plans, or acceptance is highly doubtful. This means that the slum groups who move out, to make way for the new buildings, would be able to afford the new rooms.

Cities Voting
Voters of 13 Massachusetts cities went to the polls today, and in at least two of these contests, the most burning issues in the State today came to a head.

In Haverhill, George E. Dalrymple, the present Mayor, was held responsible by his opponent for the

allegation that at Framingham two weeks ago Mr. O'Hara had met with members of the Eastern Horse Club and that at this time Bayard Tucker, Jr., who had previously opposed Mr. O'Hara's entry into the State, withdrew his opposition. This retraction was the result of an agreement that Mr. O'Hara would run a race track in Massachusetts for the club. Mr. Crocker charged.

Mr. Tucker, along with most

of the other 26 witnesses scheduled to appear, was absent. Daniel Coakley, member of the Governor's Council, demanded that Mr. Tuckerman as well as the other witnesses be ordered to appear.

Governor Ely cross-examined several of the witnesses. The Governor frequently admonished Mr. Crocker not to drag rumors into the hearing and showed an inclination to speed to a close this hearing which marks one of the few times that a Governor's appointees have been subjected to such a public airing.

Massachusetts Senate Blamed In G.O.P. Fall

Parkman in Plea for Liberalism Arraigns Do-Nothing Policy

Talks at Cambridge

The Massachusetts Senate has been accused of a 10-year record of reactionism that has been largely responsible for the collapse of the Republican Party in the State.

The charge has come from a quarter difficult to ignore, since it was made by Senator Henry Parkman, himself a Republican, and a leading member of the Republican-dominated Senate, against which he leveled his accusation.

Speaking last night before the Cambridge Women's Republican Club, Mr. Parkman, in a plea for liberalization of the Republican leadership, characterized the Senate as previously only Democrats and outside groups have dared to do it.

Average Man Forgotten
Not exempting himself from responsibility, Senator Parkman declared: "We have given ground grudgingly. We have initiated almost no legislation of a character designed in the interest of the average man. We have fought tooth and nail legislation which was bound to come, and so have suffered loss of confidence on the part of the plain people."

When the Senate last year was busily engaged rejecting a mass of bills that might have controlled the labor of children, provided more effective regulation of utility and insurance companies and protection for consumers and policy holders, these same charges were raised in certain quarters. Republican leaders in the Senate, however, remained apparently unaffected by this criticism. It will be more difficult to deny or ignore the charges of one of their own group, for these charges are more in the nature of an admission.

Aided Liberal Side
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Senator Parkman was the spearhead of a Republican wedge, which combined with the Democrats to push through the minimum wage law, notable liberal measure passed at the last session.

"The Republican Party to succeed in the future," the Senator declared last night, "must abandon its policy of do-nothing, throw overboard its philosophy of taking care of the top, get rid of the domination of selfish interests, say good-by to the Old Guard and at the same time hold fast to the genius of the American people in insisting on the characteristics of a true democracy, the development of individual and community initiative and responsibility."

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Waving fists and general mistrust characterized the pre-horse-racing era in Massachusetts today.

The public hearing on the appointment of the horse-racing commission got under way before the Governor's Council, with Conrad Crocker, Boston attorney, attempting to marshal enough witnesses and evidence to show cause why Governor Ely's nominees should not be confirmed by the council.

The principal witness was Walter O'Hara, Narragansett race-track owner, but Mr. Crocker failed to bring any very damaging admission from him. Objections to the Governor's appointees—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Charles H. Conners and William H. Ensign—resolved around the allegation that Mr. O'Hara enjoyed too much influence with these men.

Mr. Crocker was turned back in his effort to prove that Mr. O'Hara had sought to influence the Governor in his selection of the committee, and that he had contributed to General Cole's election campaign fund.

Mr. Crocker made much of the allegation that at Framingham two weeks ago Mr. O'Hara had met with members of the Eastern Horse Club and that at this time Bayard Tucker, Jr., who had previously opposed Mr. O'Hara's entry into the State, withdrew his opposition. This retraction was the result of an agreement that Mr. O'Hara would run a race track in Massachusetts for the club. Mr. Crocker charged.

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Albatross



Flight Lieutenant Charles Ulm
Flying San Francisco to Australia

Australia-Bound Fliers Send SOS; Land Off Hawaii

Rescue Parties Rush From Honolulu on Reports of 'Gas' Giving Out

HONOLULU, Dec. 4 (P)—Gasoline exhausted and the course to Honolulu lying toward the north, the Oakland-to-Australia plane carrying Flight Lieut. C. T. P. Ulm and two companions alighted on the Pacific Ocean near here today.

Lieutenant Ulm sent a general emergency call as a coast guard cutter and three navy planes dashed to his aid. Just before and after going down he sent a continuous stream of S O S messages.

His plane, "Star of Australia," carrying himself, co-pilot George M. Littlejohn and Navigator-Radio Operator J. L. Skilling, became overdue on its scheduled arrival here shortly after 7 a. m. today.

It was estimated, however, that Lieutenant Ulm had gasoline enough to last him until after 9 o'clock.

At 8:30 a. m. Hawaii time (1:50 p. m. eastern time) the Globe Wireless Station here, which had been maintaining continuous contact with the plane since 4 a. m., said Lieutenant Ulm had stated 35 minutes earlier that he had left only enough gasoline for 45 minutes of flying.

Saw World War Coming
Though he first denied that his company participated in any pre-war armament race, Samuel M. Stone, president of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, later substantiated an affidavit which he filed with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1926 stating that sales had increased greatly from 1908 on.

"Indications were at that time that Europe was preparing for a war," Mr. Stone's affidavit said.

"Were you not preparing for five years or more for a market you felt very confident was going to exist?" Senator Nye asked the witness.

"I shall have to rest on the affidavit," Mr. Stone replied.

Witnes du Pont of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation had backed Mr. Stone in his previous statements that the increase in business after 1908 had been due to replacement of revolvers by the automatic pistol. Mr. du Pont said his own company felt no increased business prior to the World War.

Munitions Men Saw World War Coming in 1908

Colt Company Head Tells Munitions Inquiry His Firm Prepared for It

Bought Up Own Stock

Senate Committee Hears How U. S. Firm Traded Business With Europeans

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—History of the last 40 years has proved that effective action to remedy the evils of uncontrolled traffic in the weapons of war cannot be secured without international legislation. Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard law school, and member of the Permanent Court for Arbitration at The Hague, told the Senate munitions investigating committee today.

Dr. Hudson made his plea for support of the arms trade and manufacture control treaty recently proposed at Geneva by the United States as the committee began public hearings to last until Dec. 21.

On his heels, the committee chairman, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, brought forth evidence that the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company as early as 1908 prepared for a "titanic conflict" which its officers felt was to engulf Europe. He attempted to compare the pre-war race among the munitions makers with the situation existing today.

Previous Efforts Blocked
Appearing at the request of the committee, Dr. Hudson traced the fruitless efforts to regulate manufacture of munitions until the United States took the lead in recent weeks.

"In our case," he said, "all efforts to deal with munitions were obstructed down to 1932, because our representatives said that under the Constitution our Government lacked the power. Fortunately, that unsound position has been abandoned."

"Under President Roosevelt we have now taken the lead in the whole effort. Two weeks ago we proposed a treaty dealing with both trade and manufacture subjecting them to rigid license and extensive publicity and providing for an international commission to see that the treaty is not violated."

"This proposal represents the high water mark of this post-war effort. If such a treaty can be put into effect by the principal producing nations, and if it could be properly implemented by national legislation, it would constitute a great step forward."

Treaty Not Printed
Dr. Hudson bemoaned the fact that the "richest government in the world" had not printed a large text of the proposed treaty for distribution in this country.

The French Government has consistently advocated abolition of private manufacture of arms, and has been supported in its attitude by Spain, Poland, and several other nations. Dr. Hudson said the committee, Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Japan and Italy have opposed such a move, he said.

While a co-operative embargo on arms such as has been undertaken by the League of Nations, with about 30 nations agreeing to withhold arms from Bolivia and Paraguay, Dr. Hudson said he did not consider that progress with embargoes composed "a very encouraging chapter." Admitting that the agreement has had some effect, he said he could not testify that it has "dried up" supplies of arms to Paraguay and Bolivia.

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Fitchburg Cites Crime Record Slum Clearing Plan Approved Voters of 13 Cities at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

migration of the shoe industry out of that city. A Franklin Priest, former legislator, promised to stop the drain on the city's livelihood.

In Revere, the challenge of the existing Mayor, Andrew A. Casassa, and his henchmen, was even more pointed. Opponents enumerated the many unsolved murders in Revere, where gangster activities are said to flourish. And the accusing finger was pointed at police and city officials—charging outright connivance with the underworld.

To Revere, therefore, went a truckload of 20 state troopers to reinforce the city police. At the request of the opposing candidates, these officers were charged with the duty of keeping gangs from intimidating voters.

Mayor Casassa's opponents were Conde J. Brodine, former representative on Beacon Hill; James M. O'Brien, present city treasurer, and Thomas F. Carroll, present representative in the Legislature. Revere's main election is Dec. 18.

Holyoke voters have a wide choice

of talent, with five candidates in the majority race, including the incumbent, Henry J. Toepfer. The other cities electing Mayors are Quincy, Attleboro, Gardner, Gloucester and New Bedford.

Minor officers are to be filled by the voters of Chicopee, Leominster, Newburyport, Taunton and Peabody.

Arson Suspected

Last night four fire alarms rang in Charlestown. One house burned with damage amounting to \$1000. The other three were stopped before anything serious happened. But when the district chief made his rounds checking up on the fires he found kerosene oil or paint remover had been poured on the buildings in each case.

Today the fire prevention division of the fire department and the arson squad of the police department were on the job running down details of the district chief's reports. Soon came their report. "All four fires undoubtedly set by a pyromaniac."

ERA Seeks Farmers

Massachusetts ERA is today in search of farmers to "rehabilitate." Four county agents are about to scour the State for earnest farmers who have been going down under depression forces outside their control.

So successful has the first experiment in Hubbardston proved, thus far, that the ERA committee on farm relief decided to stake out new areas for experimentation. Quite a large budget of ERA funds is available. It is hoped to spread the total out through the various counties.

Bus Problems

Ask most Bostonians where Middleton is and they cannot tell you. But if you head up the North shore to Salem, then swing sharp left and head northwest through Peabody and Danvers, you will come to the little town of Middleton. Its latest bid for fame is as a terminal to a proposed bus line.

Mayor Andrew Casassa of Revere doesn't want more buses tying up the streets of Revere. This round-

Motor Show

Electric motors have brought much flexibility to manufacturing. But the inability to control their speed gradually and effectively have been a major drawback to their wider use.

Today at Harvard University a model of a newly completed motor and control stands as a solution to this important problem. It was developed by William M. Goodhue and E. C. Easton of the research staff of the graduate school of engineering.

Six thyatron tubes are the vital part of the control circuit. Continuous changes in speed bring a flexibility never before approached. Finally the motor is of such unusual simplicity that it can be built for less than the ordinary motor and costs less to maintain. Designed for 60-cycle alternating current as now generally used throughout the country, the Harvard motor will thus have a widespread market when adopted commercially.

Labor Against Lyman

Labor went to the mat with Governor Ely today, over the reappointment of Frank E. Lyman as state commissioner of public works. Labor claimed that Mr. Lyman was not a friend of the working man, had allowed unjustly low wage rates on public works projects.

Mr. Lyman's wage policy tended to drag private wage rates down to the levels the State was permitting, it was said. The Governor listened to E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades Council, and Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The Governor was declared unlikely to change his reported decision to reappoint Mr. Lyman. Unless persuaded to the contrary, he will present the Lyman name to the Executive Council at its meeting tomorrow.

HOLC Funds Urged

Announcement of the tentative wind-up of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, several weeks ago, appears to have been premature. Funds for fresh loans were today asked of Congress by Massachusetts HOLC officials. For they found that as many as 1000 home owners, who have already received preliminary notice that their loans would be granted, for lack of funds. Some 7000 more who had applied and not yet been notified of the action on their requests, today received letters saying they could not expect help at this time.

When the HOLC was temporarily said to be closing out, the door was left open for further grants from Congress, should that prove necessary. The need, Massachusetts officials said today, has proved urgent.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street at West
BOSTON

Sterling Silver
from our
Gift Shop
\$5

A Queen's gift to a Prince and Princess—Silver! Your gift can have precisely the same appeal for all women welcome the enduring beauty of Sterling Silver! A few articles are sketched—typical of our grand selection.

Second Floor

TOYS

Here's what Santa Claus is talking about on the 4th Floor

Dolls

with human hair. Seven curls as ringlets. Dressed with ribbon hair bows, shoes and stockings. 16 1/2 inches high. 95c

Lot of CHILDREN'S DRUMS 25c 48c 95c

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Cup and plate, some with cup, saucer and plate. In box, complete

CHILDREN'S PICTURE PUZZLES

Six puzzles in a box, per set 15c

BOYS' & GIRLS' BOOKS

Little Women, Helen's Babies, Blueberry and a lot of other subjects. Set of 3 69c Set of 4 89c

LAUNDRY SETS

Some with tub and clothesline, others with wringer, basket and clothes pins. 29c to 95c per set

Lot of PLUSH TEDDY BEARS

29c

PLUSH DOGS, BEARS and TIGERS

85c and 95c

CHILDREN'S WRITING DESKS

Roll Top 4.98 6.95 10.95

FOURTH FLOOR

House Rebuilding Proposed On 'Human Energy' Investment

Jobs for the jobless, houses for the homeless—a public welfare project that gives social security for what it takes out of the taxpayer's pocket! This plan, visualized by a Boston property-owner two years ago, today is emerging in the effulgence of the New Deal.

Alphonse Z. Chaskel of Dorchester is the man whose long-range vision of the nation-wide need for a work-and-housing hookup gave form to a plan duplicated to some extent by the Federal housing project which President Roosevelt is now sponsoring.

Assuming that wages represent the chief building cost, the plan would utilize labor as a standard of wealth.

Original Idea Kept

The keynote of the Chaskel plan gives emphasis to the commodity that he calls "human energy." When first published, the plan appeared to cover the ground pretty thoroughly; and in the intervening two years Mr. Chaskel has added but few details to it.

Skeptics said at the time that it would interfere with private enterprise. Critics of the Administration's present plan today are echoing that very phrase. Here is what Mr. Chaskel said when his plan was introduced:

"New building means competition, and competition hurts people. Reconstruction improves what we already possess. We do not need

more houses, but better houses. Co-labor is voluntary. The important thing is the value it places on human energy. It develops a market for men's services where labor can be converted into objects, and objects into money. My plan is designed to prove that human energy can be efficiently utilized."

Mortgages and Credit

Assaying the value of labor in terms of money, Mr. Chaskel estimated that labor represents roughly 60 per cent of the cost of building. "You can go even higher than that," he says in his 1934 revised edition, "when you realize that production of business materials involves additional labor costs." He believes that the value of such invested labor would serve as a sound basis for procuring construction mortgages or credit for building materials.

But the human element which labor represents is too uncertain and operation of workers under my plan unstable a form of security, objects tell Mr. Chaskel.

Co-operative investment of labor, he rejoins, should be just as safe as co-operative banking.

Now for some of Mr. Chaskel's facts and figures:

"There are 128,000,000 inhabitants in the United States requiring at least 100,000,000 rooms. At \$800 a room, the total housing value stands at \$80,000,000,000. Sixty per cent of the country's housing is antiquated. This amounts to \$28,800,000,000 of recon-

struction work waiting to be performed.

"Spreading the project over 10 years, we find that \$3,600,000,000 worth of rebuilding could be performed in one year, requiring 3,600,000 builders, skilled and unskilled. These prospective wage earners represent families averaging four persons, or about 15,000,000 persons benefited."

He proposes utilization of federal loans for building materials and a minimum wage for workers, probably a continuation of the present federal emergency relief outgo. The difference between this emergency wage and a normal pay scale would represent the worker's investment in co-operative reconstruction projects. Workers would be partners with the Government under the plan.

Mr. Chaskel further proposes establishment of regional planning boards to administer the projects. These boards also would appraise property to be turned over for rebuilding. Value of such houses would not exceed 25 per cent of the value of the renovated structure. He proposes financing through government bonds at reasonable interest, with liquidation at the rate of 3 per cent after the first three years; or, financing through private banking agencies willing to underwrite projects on similar terms.

Briefly, the plan aims to give each worker a proportionate share in the ownership of a house in which he has invested his labor. Workers would likewise share proportionately in taxes, upkeep costs, and the original purchase cost. They would share, in the same way, in the income derived from the sale or the renting of the property. In the latter case, the guaranteed income from such new housing unit in which workers had invested their labor would serve as a form of unemployment or old-age insurance.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-303m 500kc-WEEI-909m 1230kc-WNAC-244m 1410kc-WAAB-213m

9:30 Monitor Views News. Education talk. CBB dance music. Male quartet. 10:00 "The Singing Lady." Holiday sketch. "Jack Armstrong." Fred Hoyle, talk. 10:30 Little Orphan Annie. Buddy and Blake. Holiday program. Vocal soloist. 10:45 "Air Adventures." Evening. "Tallies." News Service. "Buck Rogers." 11:00 "Amos 'n' Andy." "Myrt and Marge." News Service. 11:15 "The Great Gatsby." WBC dance music. "Just Plain Talk." Orchestra. 11:30 Musical Memories. After Dinner Music. Jerry Cooper, orch. Old season. 11:45 Edgar Guest, orch. Big Freddy Miller. Boake Carter, new Alexander Orch. 12:00 Network dramatic. Leo Reisman's Or. "Lavender and Old." E. A. Symphonic. 12:15 Philharmonic Trio. "Yankee." With a soloist. Soloist. 12:30 Lawrence Tibbett. Wayne King and Lyman Orchestra. Under direction of John B. Kennedy. Vocal soloist. Albert Kantrich. 1:00 "Palmetto." Ben Bernie and his Sing Crosby. Bos. Fun Orchestra. 1:15 "The Great Gatsby." WBC dance music. "Just Plain Talk." Orchestra. 1:30 "Hands Across Borders." Ed Wynn. Graham Isham Jones. Or. La Paradis Band. 1:45 soloist. Orchestra. 2:00 Edwin Olla, baritone. "The Connecticut Walzer." O'Keefe. Perry Stevens. 2:15 Philharmonic Trio. "Yankee." With a soloist. Soloist. 2:30 Joe Rines and his soloist. Players. Mousing talk. Program from Me. 2:45 dance orchestra. Shikret Orch. Musical Rhythms. Charles Building. 3:00 Reports; features. Forecasts; events. News Service. Gerry Harrison. 3:15 "The Great Gatsby." WBC dance music. "Just Plain Talk." Orchestra. 3:30 Charlie Davis and his Anson Weeks and "Good Times." Will Alexander. 3:45 orchestra. his orchestra. Again; Busse Or. his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor. 12:30 WBZ, The Monitor Views the News. 12:30 WEEI, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers: Homemasters Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Two Beats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; concert orchestra. 2:30 WNAC, School of the Air; "Billie Holiday Blues and Volcanoes." 3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; popular orchestra. 3:30 WNAC, Good Church Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Frits Reiner, conductor; Debussy program. 4:15 WBZ, Curtis Bryn Mawr Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. 5:00 WEEI, "The Monitor Views the News." 5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Network mystery dramatic sketch. 8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Another Language." 8:15 WAAB, The Children's Museum; Mildred E. Manier, director. 8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties; Everett Marshall; soloist; orchestra. 9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; network dramatic sketch. 9:30 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; soloists; players; orchestra. 9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; variety singers; concert orchestra. 9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone, in recital. 9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Martha Baird, concert pianist. 10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies. 10:00 WNAC, "Two-way Byrd antaretic relay program." 10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco. 10:30 WAAB, Eva Madrasova, Viennese soprano; symphony orchestra.

There can be no finer food than this!

*R&R Chicken Broth has two ingredients for which no substitutes exist. First, Chicken essence and flavor in extravagant proportion—second, purity that gives it its incomparable excellence. Just a few rice kernels are added. When food experts recommend R&R for your little baby, you can now rely very good it must be for us grown folk.

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Anticipated 'Deal'



Alphonse Z. Chaskel

struction work waiting to be performed.

"Spreading the project over 10 years, we find that \$3,600,000,000 worth of rebuilding could be performed in one year, requiring 3,600,000 builders, skilled and unskilled. These prospective wage earners represent families averaging four persons, or about 15,000,000 persons benefited."

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Boston Events

Theaters

"CALLING ALL STARS" (Shubert). New revue with Phil Baker, Leo Hols, Mita Mayfair, and many others. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Burlesque in Revolutionary New England. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"BRING ON THE GIRLS" (Plymouth). Jack Benny in a farce by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind, dealing with bankers, farm relief and railroad loans. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"LE BOUTONNIER GENTILHOMME" (Globe). Caravan Players. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Flirtation Walk." Dick Powell and Ruth Keeler against a West Point background. George Sluiter and Ed Lewis on the stage. 10:30. 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

EXETER—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." 2:30, 8:30, 10:30.

PERWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "It's a Gift." 2:30, 4:55, 7:35, 10:00. Paramount. 11:30. 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Peck's Bad Boy" with Thomas Meighan and Jackie Cooper. FINE ARTS—"Power." from "Jaw Sus." 1:30, 8:30, 10:30.

KEITH'S—"Anne of Green Gables." with O. P. Heggie, Tom Brown and Anne Shirley in a well known interpretation of the Prince Edward Island story. 10:15. 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15.

ORPHEUM—"Tolson's 'Resurrection' under title 'We Love Again,' with Anna Sten in the role of the girl who was killed in the war. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.

MODERN—"Lonesome Blues." 10:30. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.

JORDAN HALL—"The Captain Hates the Sea." with Victor McLaglen, Mystery and comedy. 12:45, 2:45, 4:45, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45.

SCOLLAY—"Lonesome Blues." Vaudeville. 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15.

S.T.A.T.E.—Greta Garbo in Somerset Maugham's "The Painted Veil." 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40.

TREMONT—"Jane Eyre." and "Washington Merry-Go-Round." 10:30. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30.

University

"M. P. S. Wives of the Cabbage Patch." 8:30. 10:30. Also "Happiness Ahead." SOUTH STATION THEATRE—Newman. 8:30. 10:30. Also "Happiness Ahead."

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Toronto. 8:30.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Graduates of New England Conservatory give concert. 8.

LONGWY SCHOOL—Church by Elizabeth Rindoff. 8:15. 10:15. 12:15. 2:15. 4:15. 6:15. 8:15. 10:15.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Sports night. 7:45.

ANNUAL RESCUE LEAGUE FAIR—Copley Plaza Hotel. 10. a. m. to 2.

Tomorrow

BIGELOW ASSOCIATION—Masters of Law of Boston University. Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard University. 12:30. 2:30. 4:30. 6:30. 8:30. 10:30.

FOOTBALL—BAY STATE annual affair of the Boston Park Department. Various.

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BUTTER

FANCY BROOKSIDE CREAMERY ROLLS LB 31c

SLICED - RINDLESS - SUGAR CURED

BACON

LB 29c

EGGS

2 DOZ. 53c

POTATOES

15 LBS 15c

SUGAR 10 LBS 49c

Flour 24 1/2 Lb Bag 85c

GOLD MEDAL 24 1/2 Lb Bag 95c

P & G SOAP 3 Bars 10c

MACARONI ALSO SPAGHETTI AND ELSHOWS - FINEST 3 8oz Pkg 19c

SUNSWEEP PRUNES 2 Lb Pkg 18c

LIBBY'S Corned Beef 2 No 1 Tins 29c

ROLLED OATS White Spray Quick Cook 2 Lge Pkg 33c

CALO Dog or Cat Food 3 Lb Tins 23c

MINITMIX Pillsbury's 2 1/2 Lb Bag 25c

SAUERKRAUT 2 No 2 1/2 Tins 19c

ROYAL DESSERTS 3 Pkg 17c

CLOROX Disinfectant-Blanching 2 Lb Box 25c

SWEET RYE BREAD Full Loaf 8c

Lux 2 1/2 Lb Box 22c

Lux Toilet Soap 6 Bars 39c

In a Special Christmas Package

FUJI CHINESE FOODS

Vegetable Chop Suey 14c

Soy Sauce 1 1/2 Lb 11c

Sprouts 1 1/2 Lb 19c

UNEEA BAKERS

Hi Time Cookies 1 1/2 Lb 25c

Uneead Biscuits 6 Pkg 25c

Sugar Crisp 1 Lb 15c

Buttered Dainties 1 Lb 15c

Campfire Marshmallows 1 Lb 19c

HORMEL SOUPS

Famous French Style 2 10 oz Tins 33c

Vegetable

13 Vegetables with Beef Stock 2 10 oz Tins 25c

RAYMOND'S

Here's what Santa Claus is talking about on the 4th Floor

Dolls

with human hair. Seven curls as ringlets. Dressed with ribbon hair bows, shoes and stockings. 16 1/2 inches high. 95c

Lot of CHILDREN'S DRUMS 25c 48c 95c

HEAVY TIN DECORATED SETS 95c

Cup and plate, some with cup, saucer and plate. In box, complete

CHILDREN'S PICTURE PUZZLES

Six puzzles in a box, per set 15c

FOURTH FLOOR

Bigger Cape Cod Canal Future Visioned in New Improvements

Massachusetts' "big ditch," the Cape Cod Canal, is going to be a genuinely much more useful waterway than it has in the past if the War Department, the State of Massachusetts, maritime officials and chambers of commerce in Massachusetts have anything to say about it.

This was the gist of all the opinion uttered yesterday as an inspection party of these various interested groups made a survey by steamboat of the present and nearly completed projects at the canal.

In the inspection party was a member who had been on one of the first boats to go through the canal when it was opened in July, 1914. At that time the canal was 100 feet wide and could only accommodate ships with a draft of not more than 25 feet. Yesterday he could behold with amazement the changes that have taken place since that first eventful ride.

In the interim the canal had been dredged to its full depth of 25 feet on May 16, 1916. The waterways and public lands commission of the State of Massachusetts had declared it completed on Jan. 25, 1918, and the United States Government had authorized purchase of the canal on Jan. 21, 1927, and had taken possession of it on March 31, 1928. In that same period the canal had seen a yearly total of 582 vessel passages increased to 10,387 passages in 20 years.

But still the canal had not fulfilled its destiny. Boats of the beam of the Eastern Steamship Company's the Boston and New York could not easily pass, tidal currents shunted them from bank to bank by the curvature of the canal, made navigation difficult and other companies hesitant to send their boats through the waterway. Under a maintenance clause the War Department is allowed to remove bends from the canal. Since the canal was "all bends" the War Department eventually let a contract to make the bottom width of the canal 170 feet, in March, 1933.

Interest in improving the canal's traffic induced the State of Massachusetts to begin the construction of a pier at the Buzzards Bay end of the canal which was dedicated on Oct. 24, 1933.

With the government widening

project had come the necessity for new bridges with greater spans and clearance. Accordingly, at the end of 1933 and the beginning of 1934 contracts were let by the War Department for two new highway bridges to replace the older structures at Sagamore and Bourne and a new railroad bridge at Buzzards Bay.

Thus yesterday government engineers could point with pride to the completed span of the new bridge at Bourne, its four-lane roadway and high-water clearance of 135 feet, equal to the height of the Brooklyn Bridge in New York.

At the Sagamore bridge they spoke of foundation pier difficulties, which were overcome and which delayed construction. But even now it has enough steel work finished upon it to show its eventual shape. At Buzzards Bay they could point to the foundations of a new railroad bridge of the vertical-lift type, such as crosses the Piscataqua at Portsmouth or at Bath, Maine, completed immediately beside the older lift bridge.

At the railroad bridge the engineers pointed out the Diesel dredge Crest, the largest and most powerful dipper dredge in the world, taking "bites" of 10 cubic yards of rock and sand out of the southern bank of the canal at every stroke.

But the War Department's engineers' canal schemes for New England traffic outran their money. Visualized for the "ideal" Cape Cod Canal is a width of 500 feet, with a depth of 40 feet. Bridges have been planned to take care of this new desired width. Three miles of the railroad line on the south side of the canal must be also relocated.

To complete these projects the War Department needs \$5,000,000. The Department will ask for this money if the rest of New England is behind it. Yesterday sentiment seemed crystallized for this new enlargement of the canal. Maritime officials, chambers of commerce and other local bodies appeared to be in favor of the project. These groups must unite in a common bond at Washington if the canal is to fulfill its destiny and benefit New England and coastwise traffic.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; temperature tonight in the middle 30's, and Wednesday near or slightly below freezing; moderate southerly to westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy and preceded by rain on the coast and snow or rain in interior; slightly colder on south coast and slightly warmer in interior tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder Wednesday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; possibly snow flurries to north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds over south portion and fresh southwesterly to west winds over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday, preceded by rain over extreme north portion tonight.

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 4.

—Maximum Dec. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:22 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 9:34 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; rain, changing to snow during the afternoon and night; depth on the ground at 8 p. m., 1.0 inches; maximum temperature 42 degrees above zero; minimum 22 above.

Cotton Spinning Found Active
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 4.—Cotton spinning in New Hampshire was nearer capacity in October than any other New England state, according to census bureau figures, which also revealed that cotton spindles in the entire country ran at 97.1 per cent capacity during the month. New Hampshire's 1,118,270 spindles are credited with 224,494,732 spindle hours of operation.



**Mellow Warmth
SUNNY
WINTER DAYS
California
and Southern
Arizona**

This winter, via the Santa Fe, rail fares of all classes and sleeping car charges are the lowest in many years. At the same time there is new speed and convenience in schedules; new comfort in AIR-CONDITIONED equipment.

May we help you with your winter travel plans? A word will bring informative booklets, or more specific information.

Ask about ALL-EXPENSE TOURS to California.
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There is no stimulant in caffeine-free coffee

It is not the coffee, but only the caffeine in coffee, that is a habit-forming stimulant. Freed from caffeine, coffee is merely an inviting, delicious beverage that cheers your meals. Have you tried Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee? It's a blend of finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees... 97% of the caffeine removed by an improved process that does not lose one atom of flavor. But be sure to perk Kaffee-Hag twice as long; this extra perking is worth the trouble because it develops the coffee's fullest, richest flavor. At your grocer's, or send 15c for a generous sample.

**Kellogg's
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Send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only one sample to a family.)
Mr. _____
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I prepare coffee by
Percolating ☐ Dripping ☐ Boiling ☐



Scenes on the Cape Cod Canal

Upper Left—The New Bridge Over the Canal at Bourne. Upper Right—New State Pier at Buzzards Bay. Lower Left—Bucket of Dredge Crest Taking a "Bite" of Canal Bank in Widening Process. Lower Right—Inspection Party, Left to Right—J. R. Kenyon of Gloucester Chamber of Commerce; Capt. Herman T. Parker of Eastern Steamship Lines; W. I. Perry of Ocean Steamship (Savannah Line); Lt. Col. John J. Kingman, Chief District Engineer, U. S. A. at Providence; Capt. William E. Payne, of Merchants & Miners; Charles F. Hurley, Massachusetts State Treasurer, and Arthur J. Doyle of Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.

Water Pollution Study Starts in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—The problem of combating stream and lake pollution in New Hampshire will be given exhaustive study by the New Hampshire Planning Board and a special fact-finding committee, in sessions to be begun today, in the Senate Chamber at the State Capitol.

This special group will consider the subject from the standpoint of pure water, fisheries conservation interests and the general welfare of those recreational groups who stress swimming and boating on New Hampshire streams.

Bulk Shoe Buying Urged For New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—The range in price from \$1 to \$6 a pair for shoes bought for persons "on relief" is thought too wide, according to State Relief Administrator Abbie L. Wilder.

"After advising with manufacturers and our regional representative for FERA," she said, "it was decided that the only solution was for the state administration to buy shoes. I dislike asking supervisors to fit and distribute shoes, but there seems to be no other way."

Shoe Firm's Plea Denied

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The National Labor Relations Board denied yesterday the request of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company of Whitman, Mass., that it be permitted to reduce its working force by 50 per cent, ruling that it must retain as many of its employees as can be employed on a 20-hour weekly schedule.

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We offer a De Luxe 5 L.B. METAL PACKAGE of assorted "Wilbur Schuchard" brand candy, 5 cent postpaid, insured, upon receipt of...
\$1.30
East of Mississippi only. "You'll be pleased."
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A Mutual Bank—Inc. 1869
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The LOS ANGELES LIMITED leaves Chicago daily at 9:35 p. m. Also other fine California trains, including the famous SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND LIMITED.

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Please send me illustrated California booklet and complete information on low winter fares.

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Ask for descriptive literature of Union Pacific's "Four Streamliners"

Very low fares for Christmas and New Year travel.

"Freeze-up" Weather is here!—put EVEREADY PRESTONE in your car and play safe!

Every minute... "freeze-up" is reaching for your car. Stop it! Put in Eveready Prestone at once... and save yourself big repair bills for a frozen radiator, or worse still, a cracked water-jacket.

One-shot of Eveready Prestone is all you need. And your car is safe against both freeze-up and rust, right through until next Spring. ALL ANTI-FREEZE... no water. Eveready Prestone at \$2.95 a gallon is your most economical buy. It brings you these important advantages: No "freeze-up." No boiling away.* No more trips back for more anti-freeze.

Eveready Prestone should not be confused with either glycerine or alcohol. Eveready Prestone is approved by all car manufacturers and guaranteed by National Carbon Company, Inc., to provide all-Winter, two-way protection against freeze-up and rust.

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Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

FIND YOUR CAR ON THIS CHART

IMPORTANT! The price per gallon of an anti-freeze means nothing unless you know how many gallons you will need during the Winter. You can't get that information on a boil-away anti-freeze—you don't know how many gallons you will need. But you can get it for Eveready Prestone... and here it is. See how reasonably you can get two-way protection all Winter long against both freeze-up and rust with one shot of Eveready Prestone—one shot because it won't boil off, no matter how warm the weather gets between the cold snaps. First cost is last cost—no trips back for more.

MODEL	10° above	Zero	20° below	MODEL	10° above	Zero	20° below
Auburn				Hupmobile			
8-40, '29; 8-45, '30; 8-52, '34	1	1½	2	M-29; 222, '33; 422, '34	1	1½	2½
8-100, '32; 8-101, 8-105, '33	1½	1½	2½	226, '32; 326, '33; 426, '34	1½	1½	2½
8-50, '34	1½	1½	2½	La Salle			
Austin				345-B, '32; 345-C, '33	1½	2½	3½
1930, '31, '32, '33, '34	½	½	¾	350, '34	1½	2½	3½
Buick				Lincoln			
8-50, '31; 8-50, '32	¾	1	1½	8-31, '32; 12-136, 145, '34	2	2½	3½
34-40, '34	1	1½	1½	Nash			
60, '32; 60, '33; 60, '34	1	1½	1½	6, '30; 6-60, '31; 960, '32	1	1½	2
80, '30; '32; 80, '33; 80, '34	1½	1½	2½	8-60, '31; 960, '32; 1130, '33	1½	1	1½
80, '30; '33; 90, '34	1½	1½	2½	1090, 1130, '33; 1290, '34	1½	1½	2½
Cadillac				8, '32; 1080, 1180, '33; 1280, '34	1½	1½	2½
341-B, '29; 355-A, '31; 370-C, '33	1½	2	2½	Oldsmobile			
370-A, '31; 355-C, '33; 452-B, '32	1½	2½	3	F29-6, '29; F30-6, '30	1	1½	1½
355-D, '34	1½	1½	2½	L-33-8, '33; L-34-8, '34	1	1½	1½
370-D, '34	1½	1½	2½	F34-6, '34	1½	1½	1½
Chevrolet				Packard			
'29, '30; Stand. '33; '34	¾	1	1½	633, '29; 726, '30; 826, '31	1½	1½	2½
'31; '32	¾	1	1½	8v Sup. 8, '33; '34	1½	1½	2½
Master, '33; '34	¾	1	1½	745, '30; 845, '31; Del. '32	1½	1½	2½
Chrysler				Pierce-Arrow			
75, '29; 70, '30	1½	1½	2½	125, 126, '29; A, B, C, '30	1½	2½	3
66, '30; 66, '31	1	1½	1½	41, 42, 43, '31; 54, '32	1½	2½	3
6, '31; '32; '33; '34	1	1½	1½	840-A, '34	1½	2½	3
Royal 8, Imp. 8, '33	1½	1½	2½	836, '33	1½	2½	3
8, Imp. 8, '34	1½	2	2½	Plymouth			
Continental				U-29; '30; PF, PG, '34	1	1½	1½
40, 60, '33; 41, '34	¾	1	1½	PA, '31; PB, '32	1	1½	1½
De Soto				PC, PD, '33	1	1½	1½
8, '31; '32; 8, '31, '33	1	1½	1½	PE, '34	1	1½	1½
8, '32; 8, '33; 8, '34	1½	1½	2½	Pontiac			
Dodge				'29, '30, '31; 6, '32	1	1½	1½
6, '33	1	1½	1½	V-8, '32	1½	1½	2½
6, '34	1	1½	1½	8, '33, '34	1	1½	1½
Essex-Terraplane				Reo			
29, '30, '31, '32	1½	1½	2½	Mate '29; 15, B-2, '30	1	1½	1½
8, '33	¾	1	1½	F.C. 6, '31; F.C. 6-21, 6-25, '32	1½	1½	2½
6, '34	1	1½	1½	8-21, 8-25, '32; S-6, '34	1½	1½	2½
Ford				Roy. N-2, '33; Roy. 8, '34	1½	2	2½
A, '29, '30, '31; B, '32, '33	¾	1	1½	Studebaker			
V-8, '32, '33, '34	1½	1½	2½	Com. 8, '30	1	1½	1½
Graham				Diet. 8, '32; 8, '33	1	1½	1½
827, 837, '29; Cust. 8, '30	1½	2½	3	6, '30; 6, '31	1	1½	1½
6, 8, Cust. 8, '34	1½	1½	2½	Com. 8, '31, '32, '33; Diet. 6, '34	1	1½	1½
Hudson				Pres. 8, '33; Com. 8, Pres. 8, '34	1½	1½	2
8, '30; 8, '31, '32, '33	1	1½	2	Pres. 6, '29, '30, '31, '32	1½	1½	2½
8, '34	1½	2	2½	Willis			
Hupmobile				77, '33	¾	¾	1
LS, '31; Cent. 8, '32; 417, 421, '34	1	1½	1½	90, '33	¾	¾	1

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Drive to Lift Family Incomes Centers Administration Policies Garner Coming to Stage Front

Mrs. Roosevelt Reports Benefits of Cheap Electricity
in Tennessee Valley—Western Union Not Opposed
to Proposed Communications Merger

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Roosevelt Administration is bending all its efforts to boost family incomes. Just how far family incomes need to be boosted is revealed in studies of the Brookings Institution setting \$2000 as the minimum required for bare necessities of a modern American family, and adding that even in the prosperous year of 1923, 60 per cent of all families received less than that sum.

Beside this vital pocket-book question of family income, other problems of the capital seem momentarily either to sink to second place or else to merge with it. For example, the munitions hearing of Senator Nye, which resumed today, touches the problem of how much the United States is willing, and can afford, to spend for armaments when families are not getting the bare necessities of life; the London naval negotiations approach the same problem from a different angle, even the row in the Republican Party between Senator Borah and Chairman Fletcher comes down, fundamentally, as many proponents see it, to a decision as to which of several economic groups the great political organization is to serve. Fortunately there are signs in the business world of pick-up, and it is

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announced here that Christmas trade is expected to be higher than in any year since 1930.

Family Incomes Are Low: The authors of the Brookings study declare that "at 1929 prices a family income of \$2000 may perhaps be regarded as sufficient to supply only basic necessities." This coincides roughly with the estimate of Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel of the Department of Agriculture that an income of \$2500 is now necessary for existence far enough above the sheer necessity line to be "moderately full." In 1929, the Brookings study shows, 60 per cent of all families received less than \$2000, and 71 per cent less than \$2500.

If you wonder what a family with income of \$2500 does with its money, here is the answer, according to the report on 10 urban families in five Middle Atlantic and North Central states, with an average income of \$2667 a year in 1930:

For food, 27 per cent; for maintenance of the home, 31 per cent; wearing apparel, 10 per cent; for other living expenses, 21 per cent; and 11 per cent for some form of savings.

Naturally, families with income at the \$2000 level would have to cut out all or most of the last item. Finally, it is reported that in 1929 the average family income was about \$2800; but the average was made high by the very large income of a relatively few families. The median income was \$1700—that is, there were as many families with an income below \$1700 as above that level.

Mr. Garner Emerges: Vice-President Garner's departure from his home in Texas for Washington today—a month before Congress opens—strongly confirms recent predictions that he would play a far more significant part in Administration affairs during the coming year than he did during the past—or than any Vice-President ever has before.

It is distinctly not Mr. Garner's habit to leave Washington a month before the opening day. Through his many years in Congress he has habitually arrived the morning of the opening day and departed on the first train after the final gavel had fallen. The same was true during the past two years when he occupied the Vice-President's chair in the Senate. He performed his congressional duties and attended Cabinet meetings, reputedly as a silent member. But he took little part in the conduct of the Roosevelt Administration or the New Deal.

But all this will change, if rumors emanating from sources very close to the White House itself are correct. He is said to be slated for much more active work. The President is understood to have developed a high regard for Mr. Garner's political acumen and to be intending to delegate to him many of the tasks he has in the past performed himself.

The fact that Mr. Garner will reach Washington at almost the same moment as the President is strong confirmation. He will be on hand to take part in all the important deliberations over the administration policy which must be made between now and the opening of Congress.

Busy Week: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt preceded the President back to the White House to give first-hand news of the Tennessee Valley progress and to plunge into a busy week.

The President's wife was enthusiastic about the way cheap electricity is easing burdens of housewives in the Valley. "It all looked as though science was really entering into the business of housekeeping and making it more practical," she said, as she described a visit to a homestead near Tupelo, Miss., where she found

the United States Government, while increased demands were coming in from many countries.

Bought Up Own Stock

In his own affidavit, Mr. Stone said that practically every member of the board of directors had increased his holdings during the period, some even borrowing money to do so.

Asked about his company's pre-war contracts with foreign arms manufacturers, Mr. Stone said it had a license agreement with a Belgian company dividing the American and European market for small arms, a contract with Vickers, Ltd., to manufacture Maxim machine guns for the United States Government and an agreement with the Hotchkiss Company of France under which it manufactured the guns which the French company sold to the United States Government.

These contracts were not renewed after the war, Mr. Stone said.

Columbia Pictures Corp.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The New York Curb Exchange announces that the unit of trading in Columbia Pictures Corporation common stock has been changed from 100 to 50 shares, and in Rubenfeld Company capital stock from 100 to 25 shares.

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Presidential Mules Are 'New' and 'Deal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Warm Springs, Ga., Dec. 4

YESTERDAY, at a good price, the President acquired on a partial swap two fat, glossy mules. The Chief Executive's keen eye noticed defects and details that even his farm manager didn't see. The mules were christened New and Deal, with Hop and Tug second choice.

Anticipating a sharp rise in but prices, Farmer Roosevelt has changed his mind and isn't going to sell his fat Hereford cattle from his Warm Springs farm this winter. He has plenty of feed on the Pine Mountain farm to carry the 140 head through the winter.

electric refrigerator stoves, washing machine, sewing machine and iron.

Tonight Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain at a dinner at which the achievement award of the Chi Omega College sorority will be presented to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Later in the week, Mrs. Roosevelt will be hostess to Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, on her last night before returning to Copenhagen; will entertain John Buchanan, English author, at tea; will greet the White House staff at a "house-warming tea" in the new executive offices; entertain at a "Gridiron party."

Defending the expenditure of \$9000 for a new set of White House china, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that she found a new set would cost little more than replacing the missing pieces of old sets, since the price for each piece to match the most nearly complete set would have been \$15. The President himself selected the type and design of the new set, his wife disclosed.

Communications Merger: Following appearance of Postal Telegraph officials before the Federal Communications Commission yesterday urging merger of all the big telegraph companies, J. C. Willever, vice-president of the Western Union, told the same committee today that his company would not actively oppose the step. No sooner had he finished than C. P. Cooper, vice-president of the A. T. & T., likewise took the stand, and urged the commission to recommend a Congress permissive merger legislation.

So far as Mr. Willever went, he declared his company had always been neutral to such proposals, but that he felt the telegraph industry would probably expand faster under a unified system, particularly if it cured alleged leased wire "abuses" of "irregular telegraph operations," now offered by the Bell System.

Mr. Cooper defended the leased wire system, but offered no objection to the idea of unification—that is unification of telegraph companies, but not inclusive of the telephone lines. All the witnesses appeared at the request of the commission which is reviewing the whole matter.

Money Went Elsewhere

That the reason public works have not aided employment here, or fully primed the recovery pump, is because too much of the \$3,300,000,000 and the second year's \$400,000,000 was earmarked for purposes not specifically public works.

That the naval building program, for instance, did not aid re-employment as much as direct public works would.

That more money and promise of a continuous program until private business itself takes up the slack would alone suffice to prime the pump. That many new public works projects are available, nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth.

New Tax on Gasoline

That a most attractive one is elimination of grade crossings, to be made self-liquidating by means of taxes on freight or passenger tickets or automobiles or gasoline.

These were the high spots which Mr. Ickes, a former newspaper man, shared with his old colleagues, Congressmen Hopkins, Morgenthau, and Tugwell, were not nearly so informative. But Mr. Morgenthau expressed his and the President's intense pleasure that the bond market was taking their Dec. 15 refinancing so enthusiastically.

And then the distinguished Cabinet members and recovery leaders went and sat in rocking chairs on the porch and gazed out into the blue.

Munitions Men Saw World War Coming

(Continued from Page 1)

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President Puts Relief by Work Ahead of Doles

(Continued from Page 1)

Cabinet official after he has been here half a hour. Either the President has caught him and precipitated him into the swimming pool, or else he has changed into old clothes and a sweater and is playing golf, or he is simply lounging under the pines, relaxing from Washington pressure.

It is doubtful, despite what you read in the papers, if the President and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, for example, have spent more than a serious hour or two on their budget making. Mr. Roosevelt's main purpose in summoning the galaxy of national figures to Warm Springs was to get an informative report from them of how things are going, and to give them a little shaking up in this resort atmosphere.

This afternoon, at the press cottage, for instance, Harry L. Hopkins and Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell might have been seen in the most relaxed poses and relaxing garb, seeking rather than giving news. Genial camaraderie prevails, and solid news of the departmental type is lacking.

But amid all this wholesome abundance of red tape there is an abundance of important "views," rather than "news." The latest crop of informal opinion was furnished by Secretary Ickes, who having unwillingly submitted to Secretary Morgenthau's personal motor driving from Atlanta, positively refused to enter the Warm Springs pool, and chatted with the press instead. "Stubborn Harold," as he was chaffingly christened, is the same man who once embarked on Chesapeake Bay, "only on orders from the President."

Private Business Improves

To the press he said in substance: That as his federal public works projects approach completion, men are losing their jobs and unemployment becomes temporarily worse. That non-federal works are improving, but not enough to make up for the decline of federal jobs.

That as a consequence the relief load this winter will be larger.

That the low-cost housing project could be started very quickly, probably within six months.

That the chief difficulty is in obtaining land held by land sharks and that his lawyers are working on improving the statute for public purchase of land.

That the "due process" clause of the Constitution is the barrier preventing the United States from making progress at slum clearance similar to Britain.

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Industry Defends Freight Rate Rise; Opposed by Port

Rails Need Revenue, Day Declares; Opponents Urge Economy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—New England interests clashed today at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the application of the nation's railroads for increases in freight rates.

Atty. Gen. Joseph E. Warner of Massachusetts and Walter W. McCoubrey opposed the proposed increases and charged the railroads with failure to effect economies. William H. Day, transportation bureau manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Francis J. Dowd, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, testified in support of the increase.

Mr. Dowd said his organization, representing 1082 Massachusetts manufacturers, believed that the need of the railroads for additional revenue was "very substantial" and he questioned if the savings and economies recommended by Mr. Warner and Mr. McCoubrey would provide a sufficient saving.

"Moreover," he added, "we do not believe they could be put in effect promptly enough to be of any help in this emergency."

Carriers Defended

Mr. Day, speaking for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said he believed the carriers were in serious need of additional revenue but under cross examination, admitted he questioned the method of application of the rates.

"We do not believe," Mr. McCoubrey said, "that the railroads have accomplished all possible economies. I shall endeavor to point out a few examples of economies which we believe may and should be effected by the eastern trunk line and New England carriers before their petitions for increased freight rates should be considered as the only solution to their present financial difficulties."

These practices were brought about by competition between the various areas at the various ports. They may have secured for the carrier originally initiating them a temporary advantage in the form of increased gross business, but as these and similar practices were adopted by competing carriers, the final result has been that the original advantage of increased business has disappeared and that the carriers have been rendering services at inadequate rates and on a non-compensatory basis.

Rail Practices Revived

Mr. McCoubrey cited specifically special service provided by rail carriers at various ports, the practice of the railroads of providing piers for steamship lines at all Atlantic ports where vessels may dock free of charge, and failure of the carriers at the Port of New York to make an adequate charge for lighterage.

"In the light of the direct refusal and failure of the carriers to carry out the admonition of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to their practices in connection with storage at New York, the general shipping public should not be burdened with a further general freight cost increase so that the carriers may perpetuate and extend their unfair practices."

A threat that if the freight rates were raised his company would be forced to shift a substantial part of its business from the railroads to trucks was made by W. F. Everding, traffic manager of the Brown Company with headquarters in Portland, Maine, and mills in Berlin, N. H., and Latuque, Quebec.

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Boston Art Notes

Museum of Fine Arts

A number of temporary exhibitions are to be seen in various departments of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

For illustration of the weekly radio broadcasts given Saturday evenings and entitled, "Art in America," there is being shown a collection of American paintings. The authors have been discussed and their places in American art history established in the dialogues which come over the air.

There are paintings by Thomas Eakins, John Singer Sargent, Frank Duveneck, Winslow Homer, Albert Ryder. In ensemble the pictures look calm, detached, unrelated to the life of the time in which they were painted. The pictorial art of America up to very recent years seemed a method of escape from life rather than a means of comprehending it more deeply. Painters probed the comely features of a face or the scenic charms of a landscape, but they were unconcerned by the new theories of color and the determined overthrow of naturalism which was revolutionizing art abroad. The colors seem unnecessarily dark, the application of paint a bit heavy and wanting in refinement. American art today shows enormous strides ahead.

The museum has acquired some exceptionally fine prints. There are examples which will delight connoisseurs. The features which recommend prints are not only the subject matter, but the quality of the impression. Here are some splendid impressions of prints by the German master known by the monogram, E. S., and a portrait, "The Great Jewish Bride," by Rembrandt. Master E. S. was the predecessor of Schöenauer. He reveals superb qualities of line, design, composition, the particular metallic texture which has placed German print making of the fifteenth century at the very height of accomplishment. The Rembrandt portrait was done when the master was not yet 30. It retains the simple character of his early etchings which were not burdened with the heavy freight of shadow and the ostentatious pictorialism of later work. The line is pure and clear and efficient. The modeling is solid, the realization naturalistic. The water Rembrandt dissolved into vapors of the illusory.

In other galleries there are special displays of lithographs by Honoré Daumier, etchings by Charles Meryon.

Insurance Men Choose Seattle

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 4.—Selection of Seattle, Wash., as the 1935 convention city of the Insurance Commissioners of the United States was announced after a conference of the executive committee here yesterday. The committee voted to hold the convention in Seattle in June and future mid-winter meetings in New York.

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Six Mattress Firms Before Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Six mattress companies of Greater Boston were accused by labor leaders yesterday at a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board of carrying on negotiations with employees with no intention of attempting an agreement.

The companies accused were the American Mattress Company, the Eagle Mattress Company, the Massachusetts Mattress Company and the National Mattress Company, all of Boston, the Enterprise-Moakley Co., of East Cambridge, Mass., and the New England Bedding Company of Bedford, Mass.

The New England Bedding Company case differed slightly from the others as it was an appeal by the Industrial Furniture Workers' Union from the action of the New England Regional Labor Board dismissing labor's complaint against the firm.

Harry Weinstein, general counsel for the union; Joseph Kiss, national secretary, and Lewis Gilbert, an organizer, told the board the employers had consistently refused to make any sincere effort toward settlement and protested against any further delay and settlement of the controversy.</

Mussolini's Truce for Revision Takes Europe From Crossroads Far Along Highway to Peace

Dr. Beneš Predicted Ensuing Year Would Prove Decisive Period for Europe Before Plan to Shelve Irredentism for a Decade Cleared the Air

VIENNA—If Premier Benito Mussolini's proposal for a 10-year truce on treaty revision is approved, Europe may be expected definitely to move away from the crossroads of uncertainty where it has been standing of late, according to the opinion of that sage statesman, Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Beneš recently made this significant statement before his home Parliament: "The next 12 or 18 months of international politics will be decisive for the fate of Europe and of peace."

His convictions were so strong on the subject that he reiterated his statement in the same speech, thus: "The year 1935 will be for Europe and for us a difficult year. Apparently it will be decisive for the fate of Europe."

It must be remembered that these

serious words came from a man who is usually optimistic and who avoids sensational declarations.

Status Quo vs. Revision
The reason why the situation was and is disturbing is the existence of a clash between two powerful antagonistic forces, chiefly in central Europe. On the one side, is a vast constellation of loosely connected nations more or less attached to the "status quo," to the frontiers as they are now; on the other are a few nations, very insistently demanding territorial changes.

The Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia seemed to consider that at present a momentous race is being run by these two groups of states. If the "status quo" countries can perfect a defensive organization in time, they will be able definitely to hold the "revisionist" lands in check. But if they are too slow, the countries working for revision may be goaded into action. Hence, the next 12 months are vital.

Dr. Beneš' suggestion may prove a solution that will clear the air even before 1935 begins.
It is now believed possible that the Mussolini plan for pigeonholing the whole matter of revision might prove more satisfactory to Hungary and Central Europe than deciding definitely for or against revision of boundaries at this time. At any rate it is possible that Hungary would see more hope with postponement, since a considerable part of Europe is today definitely aligned against revision of boundaries.

Facts as Dike
Dr. Beneš has plainly shown out of what countries he hopes to build dikes. It is to be a gigantic dam encircling the whole of Europe. It is France, Italy, most of the Balkan States, the Black Sea States, Russia, and the Baltic States. The plan was first proposed by the late Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, who hoped the structure would be cemented together by a whole series of pacts or ententes—not less than six interlocking into one another.

If this plan could have been carried out, the "status quo" would have been assured—for a while. The three outsiders, Bulgaria, Hungary and Germany would have been held in three vices gripped by a larger all-inclusive vice.

But counter forces have been at work, too, and working fast.
Poland, aspiring to be recognized as a new great power, gave unexpected impetus to this counter movement. Poland refused to be a link in the cordon or a section in the protective dike.

Enter von Papen
At the time of all this visiting also Mr. Gombos conferred with Franz von Papen, Chancellor Hitler's personal emissary in Austria. Herr von Papen in addition established close contact with the pronounced pro-German element in Austria, and the Schuschnigg Government began conversations in a friendly spirit with the moderate Hitlerites there.

Thus one has seen two great forces actively at work; the first striving to draw a band about Europe, strong enough to hold every map in place, and the other endeavoring to generate in the midst of Europe a dynamic strong enough to compel changes.

Just what will happen next with the Mussolini plan for a 10-year truce is not clear. Premier Musso-

Gains New Laurels With Saar Agreement



Baron Pompeo Aloisi
Distinguished Italian Diplomat, Who Was Chairman of the League's "Committee of Three," Responsible for Friendly Pact on Saar Plebiscite Just Signed by Germany and France at Rome, Where the Committee Has Been Meeting.

lini is seeking a way out of a diplomatic imbroglio which has been giving him concern. He wants to complete a mutually advantageous rapprochement with France, but cannot do that if he is aligned with Hungary and with the revisionist states seeking boundary changes. His idea now seems to be to pigeon-hole the whole matter of revision for a while, so that he may join hands with France and yet not alienate his good relationship with Hungary.

The Irredentists
For Hungary leads all other European states in insistence on boundary revision. The Hungarians were torn into four parts by the World War—or rather by the treaties that followed the conclusion of that war—and "the recovery of its lost brothers" rears above every other ideal. Flags are hanging at half mast today in Budapest and other Hungarian cities, as they have hung day and night for a decade as a reminder of Hungary's sorrow and Hungary's ideal, while in almost every church and school and public building is posted the Hungarian irredentist creed.

Bulgaria also lost heavily in territory and populations, and, although of late it has shown a much more conciliatory attitude, it still refuses to join the Balkan Entente, and thus, it is said, to relinquish its revisionist ambitions.

Poland frankly states that it refuses to assume any responsibility for preserving its present boundaries with Czechoslovakia.

Herr Hitler is engaged in a campaign to unite "all the 100,000,000 Germans in Europe."

If the 10-year truce plan is accepted the irredentist problem will at any rate remain in abeyance and allow central Europe to turn its thought to constructive matters.

Italy's Delegate Wins Praise For Saar Agreement

Baron Aloisi Credited With Able Handling of Big Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
GENEVA—In the lobby of the League of Nations there is sometimes to be seen a distinguished-looking diplomatist who carries himself erect and might easily be mistaken for a naval officer. He is indeed a naval officer as well as diplomatist. He is Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the chief representative of Italy.

He has lately come once more prominently into the limelight of international affairs by his skillful handling of the question of the Saar. It was counted a great victory for diplomacy when it was announced that the French and German Ambassadors to Rome had signed an agreement on the Saar plebiscite, at the instance of the Saar Plebiscite Committee, headed by Baron Aloisi. He added to his laurels by arranging the details of an accord which was satisfactory both to the Germans and to the French, as well as to the Saar population.

Hope Diminshed
At one moment hope was almost lost. The French seemed disposed to hold out on the date of the plebiscite which is to determine whether this territory now under the control of the League of Nations is to remain under the special régime, is to revert to Germany, or is to become French. The Germans appeared to be disinclined to give the guarantees which were considered indispensable to assure a fair vote.

Going from one camp to the other, Baron Aloisi managed to effect a compromise. His task was difficult. Europe was perturbed at the possible consequences of failure to agree. The League was apprehensive of another serious affront to its prestige.

Everybody breathed more easily when it was learned that Baron Aloisi had succeeded.

Paradoxical
It is curious, and in some sense paradoxical, that the representative of Italy should have brought these difficult negotiations to a happy conclusion. For Italy is by no means a fervent upholder of the League. It

Price for Coal Mines Proved Crux Of Saar Deliberations at Rome

Now that the coal mines of the Saar are no longer likely to cause a conflagration in Europe by virtue of the agreement between France and Germany, signed at Rome, the following facts regarding the Saar and its status are of special interest:

By the Treaty of Versailles the League of Nations was placed in charge of the Saar Basin. On Jan. 13, 1935, there will be a plebiscite to decide for or against:

(a) maintenance of the present régime.
(b) union with France.
(c) union with Germany.

All who were living in the Saar Basin when the treaty was signed June 28, 1919, and who are twenty years old at the date of voting and who were not soldiers of the Army of Occupation have the right to vote in the plebiscite.

Registration
Registration for the plebiscite, was in charge of a League Plebiscite Commission composed as follows: Alan Rodie, Sweden; Victor Henry, Switzerland; and D. de Jongh, Netherlands, with Miss Sarah Wambaugh of the United States as Deputy Commissioner and Technical Adviser.

Practically the whole of the Saar population is German. Three-quarters (800,611) are Roman Catholic. Nearly all the rest (213,245) are Evangelical Protestants. Estimates of the majority for union with Germany vary from 80 per cent to 90 per cent. Nobody expects more than a handful to vote for union with France.

The League has the power to give part of the Saar back to Germany and leave part under the League if the voting, which is by communes or districts, shows that this is the wish of the inhabitants. A proposal has also been put forward to hold a second plebiscite at a later date if the first one shows a majority for the status quo.

German Nationals
The Saar population are still German nationals. They have their own stamps, but use French coinage.

The Saarlanders are governed by a Governing Commission appointed by the League, consisting of a president, Geoffrey G. Knox (British), and four members: Bartolomäus Kossmann (Saar), Jean Morize (French), M. Zorčić (Yugoslav), Dr. Leo D'Ehrnrooth (Finnish).

The commission has its own appeal court, its own labor regulations and fiscal system. Arrangements will have to be made for these to be discontinued and the French money exchanged if the Basin goes back to Germany. Part of these details have been arranged in the agreement signed at Rome.

Mines Problem
Finally, there are the coal mines. Under the Treaty of Versailles these were given to France. If the Saar votes to unite with Germany, these mines must be bought back from France "at a price payable in gold." Their value has been fixed by three experts, one nominated by France, another by Germany, and the third, who must be neither French nor German, by the League Council.

The League's "Committee of Three" to arrange the January plebiscite and related matters—such as ownership of the coal mines and their value—is composed of Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, Julio Lopez Olivan of Spain, and Jose Maria Cantillo of Argentina.

has displayed skepticism on many occasions and there has even been talk of its possible withdrawal.

Yet Italy was pleased to play the role of intermediary. It is really a role in which it excels.

Messages of congratulation poured in upon Baron Aloisi and were sent to Il Duce.

Walks Like a Sailor
As the demeanor of the Italian negotiator indicates, as he walks quickly through the lobbies, he began his career in the navy. There is still something in his gait which tells of promenades on a rolling deck.

"You know that he was attached to the Paris Embassy before the war," said an official as he went by. "He could not forget his origins, and when the war was declared he resumed his service as a naval officer. He continued in the service until peace was declared. He was a member of the Italian delegation at the peace-making at Paris and Versailles. He was appointed Minister to Copenhagen, and then was High Commissioner at Memel. After that he had a post in Roumania. It was he who in 1926 negotiated the

treaty of alliance between Italy and Albania."

"That was an important event in the life of post-war Europe. It was the beginning of a diplomatic cut and thrust in which Yugoslavia and France took part. Perhaps it had decisive consequences."

Varied Career
Afterward he spent two years in Japan as Ambassador and then went to Turkey. His negotiating talent was employed on the treaty of the Dodecanese Islands.

It would be difficult to imagine a more varied career. He seems to have been involved in a number of the most important events of our time. The wonder is how such a man finds leisure for the pursuit of his private occupations. He certainly does appear to have much leisure. But he is a painter and a sportsman. He has written a book on Japanese art. He is a great collector. He is not only cultured, but erudite.

"Perhaps it ought not to be put to his credit—except as denoting his tastes—but his wife is one of the best known sculptors in Italy," said the informant.

Canada Uncovered Short-Weighting In Chain Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Dec. 3—Two thousand additional prosecutions are being entered by the Weights and Measures Department of the Federal Government against chain stores for short weight and adulteration. Prosecution has already been made in 700 cases.

Evidence before the Mass Buying and Price Spread Commission indicates that the store managers acted under instructions from their head offices to short weight and adulterate. Such action is held by federal authorities to be a conspiracy to defraud the public, and the evidence taken by the commission is being made available to the Attorneys General of the Provinces, in whose hands such prosecutions lie.

The irregularities were found to have been practiced in many chain stores throughout the country. Examiners of some of the stores told the Royal Commission that they had been instructed to short-weight, short-change and otherwise deceive customers. They had been compelled to do it in order to balance stocks, being given no allowances for shrinkages or wastage in cutting. Salt was put in the sugar and packages were sold underweight. Full-weight packages were put in the front row on shelves in case a government inspector came in, but customers were given short-weight packages.

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You may have been paying 7/11 for 8/11 for vests like these. Made from a pure silk yarn, knitted in fancy stitch. Cream or Pink. A real luxury that is now within everyone's reach. Exquisitely dainty, but will wear and wash like a cotton vest.

SCHOFIELDS
THE HEADROW, LEEDS

50% NO EXTRAS

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RATIONAL TAILORING

Now I'll say a word

For the past year or eighteen months I have been interested in the advertisements of The Fifty Shilling Tailors. I have found myself reading them and wondering how far they were true. To be quite blunt, I felt at first that they were too good to be true. Some of the claims made seemed to me to be rather tall. And yet—there was a sincerity, a hard logic in Mr. Price's statements that impressed me in spite of myself. I resisted for a time, but at last I decided to try them out. I thought, "If the worst comes to the worst, I can always hold them to their guarantee and have my money back."

I mention these facts to give you some idea of the spirit in which I tested them. I was definitely critical and rather hostile... the position now is that in the last three months I've bought two suits and an overcoat from them—and I've saved between five and six pounds. The quality of the cloth astonished me. I don't know how they do it, but there is no denying, it's there. You've only got to handle it and look at it. The patterns are quiet and smart, and the "feel" is right. It's just good cloth—as good as a man needs; that's all there is to it.

Incidentally, there was no attempt to make me spend more, they stick to their prices—50% and 75%.

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OVER 250 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS

Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

Big Ten Conference Offers A Strong All-Star Eleven

Big Ten All-Star Football Team for 1934

Position	Player and Class	College
Left end	R. E. Tenner '36	Minnesota
Left tackle	G. A. Harre '36	Ohio State
Left guard	William Bevan '36	Minnesota
Center	E. C. Patterson '36	Chicago
Right guard	J. R. Monahan '35	Ohio State
Right tackle	Philip Bengston '35	Minnesota
Right end	M. E. Wendt '37	Ohio State
Quarterback	J. T. Beynon '35	Illinois
Left halfback	J. J. Berwanger '36	Chicago
Right halfback	F. L. Lund '36	Minnesota
Fullback	Duane Purvis '35	Purdue

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Well-balanced and capable of meeting any selection from any other part of the United States on an equal footing is the Big Ten all-star team of 1934. Powerful in the line and tricky in the backfield, it would be hard to score much on this team, and even more difficult to keep it from scoring repeatedly.

Almost entirely the line is drawn from the two strongest eleven, Minnesota and Ohio State. Their forwards plowed down the opposition so effectively it seemed to matter little what one of half a dozen backs carried the ball. In the backfield Minnesota gets a place, but the Buckeyes do not, because of the outstanding stars on weaker teams, the backs who went places despite indifferent lines.

Lund Great Star

Foremost on the 1934 eleven is F. L. Lund '36, Minnesota's captain, who should win, as last year, all-America as well as all-Conference honor. Lund was such an all-around star he would surely show well even on a less strong team. He gained 687 yards on rushing plays, which is more than the grand total of all Gopher opponents—eight games—during the season. His average was 6.67 yards per attempt. He made five touchdowns.

For running-mate Lund is given J. J. Berwanger '36 of Chicago, a jackrabbit and power-house coming in the early games. He did not shine so brightly later as opponents found they could neglect all other Chicago backs and smother Berwanger whether he carried the ball or not. No matter what any other back gained, it was worth while to ignore him in keeping Berwanger from getting started on one of his wild touchdown runs. He could throw passes and receive them, and when right was one of the best punters.

There was a bumper crop of halfbacks in the Big Ten, bringing more than the usual season total of scoring. S. C. Kostka '35 at Minnesota frequently outscored Lund. R. J. Heelin '35 and F. A. Boucher '36 of Ohio State were the high scorers of the conference with six touchdowns each. Illinois had three being led by the front rank, L. L. Lindbergh '36, F. E. Froeschauer '35, and C. P. Portman '36. Lindbergh was one of the longest and most accurate punters in the conference; Portman was a star at overhauling ball carriers after they thought they were a safe distance from the line. He made five touchdowns. E. J. Carter '35 was fast, twisting, driving ballcarrier at Purdue. D. A. Veller '35 hit a great stride at Indiana. W. S. Cruick '36 was the best at Northwestern, while C. E. Simmons '37 made an early flash.

Purvis at Fullback

Fullback goes to Duane Purvis '35 of Purdue. He is more familiar at halfback; but he has all the power required on a straight drive through the line or a slant off tackle. He displays the faculty of not only puncturing the line, but also continuing past the secondary. It was impossible to leave him off.

Amusements

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Lucienne Boyer in

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—Brooklyn Academy, N. Y. Times

SEAN O'CASEY'S

with Julius Glyn, Broadway Theatre

NATIONAL THEATRE, 41 St. W., N. Y. City

POP. MAT. WED. at 2, Sat. 8:30

"THE GREAT WALTZ"

Book by Maurice Maeterlinck, N. Y. Times

Directed by Albert H. Kober

THE CENTER THEATRE, 45th St. & 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT

THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE

By Frank B. Elmer and Marc Connelly

Directed by Marc Connelly

44th St. THEATRE, W. of W. Ave., N. Y. City

THE DRAMATIC HIT

WALTER HUSTON

in "DODSWORTH"

Directed by SIDNEY HAWARD

SHUBERT THEATRE, W. 44th St., N. Y. City

POP. MAT. WED. at 2, Sat. 8:30

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for Harpsichord and Viola da Gamba

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Directed by DICK POWELL

"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CREEPER PATCH"

An All-Big Ten Conference Star

Yankee Star Tops League for Fifth Time, to Tie Babe Ruth's Record

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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

And What a Season It Was

THE college football season of 1934 is now a matter of history with the exception of one or two games, the most important of which will be the Stanford-Alabama battle in Pasadena, Calif., next New Year's Day. And what a season it has been! Teams which have in the last few years enjoyed high ratings are today found far down the list, while others have risen to heights which they have not enjoyed for many years. In the country at large three teams stand out as entitled to claim the mythical championship of the United States. They are Minnesota, Alabama and Stanford. As between Alabama and Stanford, the question will be settled when they meet in the Rose Bowl, Jan. 1; but as between Minnesota and the other two, the question can never be decided, as the Gophers are all through. So far as we go, you can take your choice from among the three and we will take either of the other two.

Some Other Fine Eleven

While the above three were the leaders among the undefeated teams of the country, it must not be forgotten that there were other teams worthy of the greatest respect. Pittsburgh, Temple, Navy, Ohio State, Colgate and Rice were eleven which, when they were going in top form, could hold their own with the very best. Minnesota was the only team to defeat Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh was the only team to defeat Navy and Ohio State lost only to Illinois by a missed point after. It is pretty generally conceded that Pittsburgh was the strongest team in the East and that if we were to pick the best section eleven, the honors would go to Stanford on the Pacific coast; Minnesota in the Central West; Rice in the Southwest; Alabama in the Southeast and Pittsburgh in the East and what a series would result if these five eleven could only meet in a round robin for the championship of the country.

That Yale Coaching Staff

If we remember correctly when the announcement was made last January that the Yale coaching staff would consist of Raymond W. Pond, former Yale star, as head coach; Earle Neale, West Virginia; Denny E. Myers, Iowa, and Ivan B. Williamson, Michigan, most of the followers of Yale's football destinies were not overenthusiastic about the selection and considerable criticism was directed toward Malcolm Farmer, Yale's athletic director, for appointing such a staff. But how things have changed. Yesterday's announcement of their appointment is being received with considerable enthusiasm, and well it may be. If we were asked what we considered as an outstanding feature of the college football season of 1934, we would say that it was the splendid work done by the four above-named coaches at New Haven. And while praising the four coaches one should not forget the fine work done by Frank Wandell in training the players. There was a scarcity of real high-grade material at Yale this past fall and it took the best of training to carry the squad through the Big Three games. With this year's experience behind them, Princeton and Harvard will have to show a big improvement next year if they are going to muzzle the Bulldog.

Navy Uses a Cutter to Advantage

And what could have been more appropriate than that the Navy should use a cutter with which to defeat the Army?

Individual Records

Include all players in 100 or more games, rated according to most runs batted in.

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Indian Summer

AGAIN, as always, the year chuckles at us. For again, as always, we've been caught. We knew, you see, but we couldn't quite believe. And so, as the maples paved our quiet Jaalam streets with gold, and as the keen, clean scent of wood smoke drifted through the evening chill, we began to get ready for winter. We rushed about it; we cleaned up gardens and hurried through fall plowing; storm doors and windows came down from the barn loft, and as we put them in place the northwest wind whipped and whooped and raked our fingers. But we couldn't wait. We knew. Down from the north the cold was marching; best be ready for the siege. And as ice skimmed the lowland pools, and the first snow flurries swirled, foreboding Jaalam plumed itself. We hadn't been caught, this time.

But of course we had, as we always are. For over the town, and veiling the Ridge and Apunack, swims a warm blue haze. The air is soft and the sunlight golden over the still green garden paths. The lake glitters blue and silver in a lazy small wind. And in the still afternoon we rake the last crisp drifting of leaves, and find that our hasty work with the storm windows needs a touch here and there. We do these things, completing the year's work; they're done, and yet this drowsy warmth lingers. We've lost touch with the calendar; this might be April or June. A warm golden oblong of sunlight lies warm on the barn floor, and we haul garden benches into it, and find a half can of green paint on the shelf, and rummage up brushes, and fall to. This is spring work, really; but then, this might be April.

So we paint in the sunlight, and chickadees are brisk among the syringas. It isn't fall, nor is it spring. It is a between season, half reminiscent, half forward looking, wholly detached from time. Jim Kibbee comes through the orchard to lounge in the barn door, battered hat tilted against the light. Perhaps it isn't good to have winter over! Short one, wasn't it? S'pose he could get peas to plant, down the hardware store? We talk and joke, slowly and leisurely; under the russet oaks, beyond Lee's great field, a hound bays; somewhere in the village a roof is being shingled, and we hear each nail driven home. The wind is the soft sighing of a sleeper's breath, heavy with the sweet smell of maple leaves steeped in the fall rains. Past the barn door, drifting and dancing, a cloud of midges sways and flutters like a wisp of silver smoke. They dance and pass; the sun swings slowly in its low course, and the golden oblong of sunlight stretches softly to a trapezoid. Among the clustered village roofs a slender white thread of smoke steals up, thickens, spreads and mushrooms to the shape of a wind-trimmed seed pine. We watch it sway and slowly change shape. Someone is burning the last leaves. And Jim Kibbee blinks, and his voice dwindles to a lazy trickle, and he pulls his hatbrim still lower.

"I do know what's got into me," he yawns. "Good for nawthin', these days."

But I know, Jim. It's Indian Summer that's the matter with you.

It's queer, but whenever I'm away from Jaalam, and my thoughts turn back here, it always seems just as it does now—a town of Indian summer, hazy, steeped in a honeyed wash of sunlight, drowsy and quiet and contented. It is lovely here at all times of year, in white winter when stone walls etch squares on our climbing pastures, in green spring when tulip bells swing in the wind, in full summer and in painted autumn. And yet Jaalam is most itself in this season, in this last and elusive fragment of the year, in this Indian

summer. In it we look backward on the year past, and we look forward to the year to come, and we drowse and reminisce and plan unhurriedly. For once we are out of space, out of time. We are just in Jaalam.

And somehow, even in quick spring with apple bloom whitening the hills, and in our summer of full, lush growth, and in brisk, dappled fall and white, keen winter, that mood is never far from Jaalam. Always, whatever the surface, Indian summer is never far below. And I think that I know why. It is because so many of us, in Jaalam, are in Indian summer.

For this town of mine is, above all, a town of brisk old men and gay old ladies. It is for them that it exists; we younger folks live here only on sufferance—on probation, as it were. Jaalam has its young sprigs, of course, its unhappy youngsters who yesterday started kindergarten in short socks and rompers and today fear about in decrepit cars, dressed in the quaint fashion of this period. A rather pitiable time of life, that, a time of awkwardness, and uncertainty, and restlessness. And we have our middle-aged folks, too. There's another awkward time for you, a time of immense seriousness and purpose. Folks at that age run things, yes; it is they who are grave and ponderous on town boards and committees, who go to town on the 8:05, and are tremendously busy in offices, and come home weightily on the 5:17. But all these things done with so great gravity are but tasks tossed them carelessly by the old folks. Carelessly, for they could do them, of course, and do them far better. But they just can't be bothered with them, now. They've gone beyond that; these brisk old men and gay old ladies have found the things that really matter.

And what really matters is this: to be happy, and unhurried, and wise. It's to have time for gardens, to plan them, and set them out, and to rejoice innocently in their round golden fruit, and their sweet blooms, and their mammoth golden pumpkins and round red beets. It's to have time to coax and persuade the good brown earth, to build the summer house and arbor that you've planned for long, to ponder catalogues and set young fruit trees and trim them to shapeliness. In this Indian summer you have infinity at your beck; all the wisdom, all the skill garnered from puzzled youth and hurried middle age is yours; time doesn't enter what you do. There is but the thought of perfection, of doing things as you would do them. Leisurely you putter about in the golden sunlight; you ponder and discuss things, and you are patient with small troubles. For there have been many of them, and they've always come right, in the end. So leisurely you work, while the sun hangs low over Apunack and the warm gray haze dims the outlines of the Ridge. And when the evening chill comes stealing up from the ponds and brooks, you drop work and amble down town. There is the evening paper, and the mail, and you are judicious over the news of the world that rumbles on, somewhat unsteadily, beyond the Ridge and Apunack.

And if for the old gentlemen this Indian summer is a time of peaceful homecoming and leisurely accomplishment, for the old ladies it is a time of full blossom. For there are quilts to be pieced, slow stitch by stitch, and rugs to be hooked. It is a time for quiet gossip and sewing, for visits and calls of afternoon when the sun slants through curtained windows. You clip and prune in your garden; you gently applaud as the old gentleman—but he isn't really that—intrigues the latest addition to the rose trellis—though it isn't really straight. But what matter? He likes it; he's proud of it; and long ago, so long now that you have almost forgotten, you learned charity. So it's splendid, and sturdy, and the rose bush, after all, will cover it. And while he puts by the tools, and goes down town after the paper, you've time to run over next door, to leave a jar of your quince preserve. Then supper, and the warm yellow lamp light; you knit, and the evening paper rustles; a maple stick crackles and agrees in the Franklin stove. You listen, and agree wisely with his wise comments on the world; you talk of things of fifty years ago, that only you two remember; and outside, as the embers crumble slowly and white heads begin to nod, the white hunter's moon rides high.

AND SO they are gay and contented, these Indian summer folks; they laugh much and easily, and sometimes the perplexed young and the ponderous middle-aged are puzzled by their gaiety—but with them, of course, the quiet beauties of Indian summer are hidden by the green, windy spring and the full rush of summer. And these still days of Indian summer, these golden days out of space and out of time, were made for just that—for laughter, for quiet enjoyment, for watching the world with clear and wise eyes and chuckling, to yourself, over the hidden joke that lies between the world and yourself. You see it, now.

For all your hurry, and your care, and your breathless preparation for winter is now an old tale, told of someone else. You breathe winter; its shadow hung over the green spring, and the full summer, and the bright fall. And so you rushed about, and the keen wind from the north nipped your fingers as you snuggled down and finished your work. Now you may chuckle and smile wisely over all of that. For you remember that only a little while ago you disliked seeing the leaves go, and the dark branches standing bare against the winter sky. But now the leaves have gone, and in this Indian summer you rake and burn them, and the smell is sweet to you. They've gone, and summer is ended. But there will be another, more lovely still. And now that they have gone, and now that the stripped trees draw charcoal lines against the clean blue sky, how wide the view, how full of unsuspected beauty! And when the last ash crumbles, and you nod to bed, beyond the bare boughs what a host of stars!

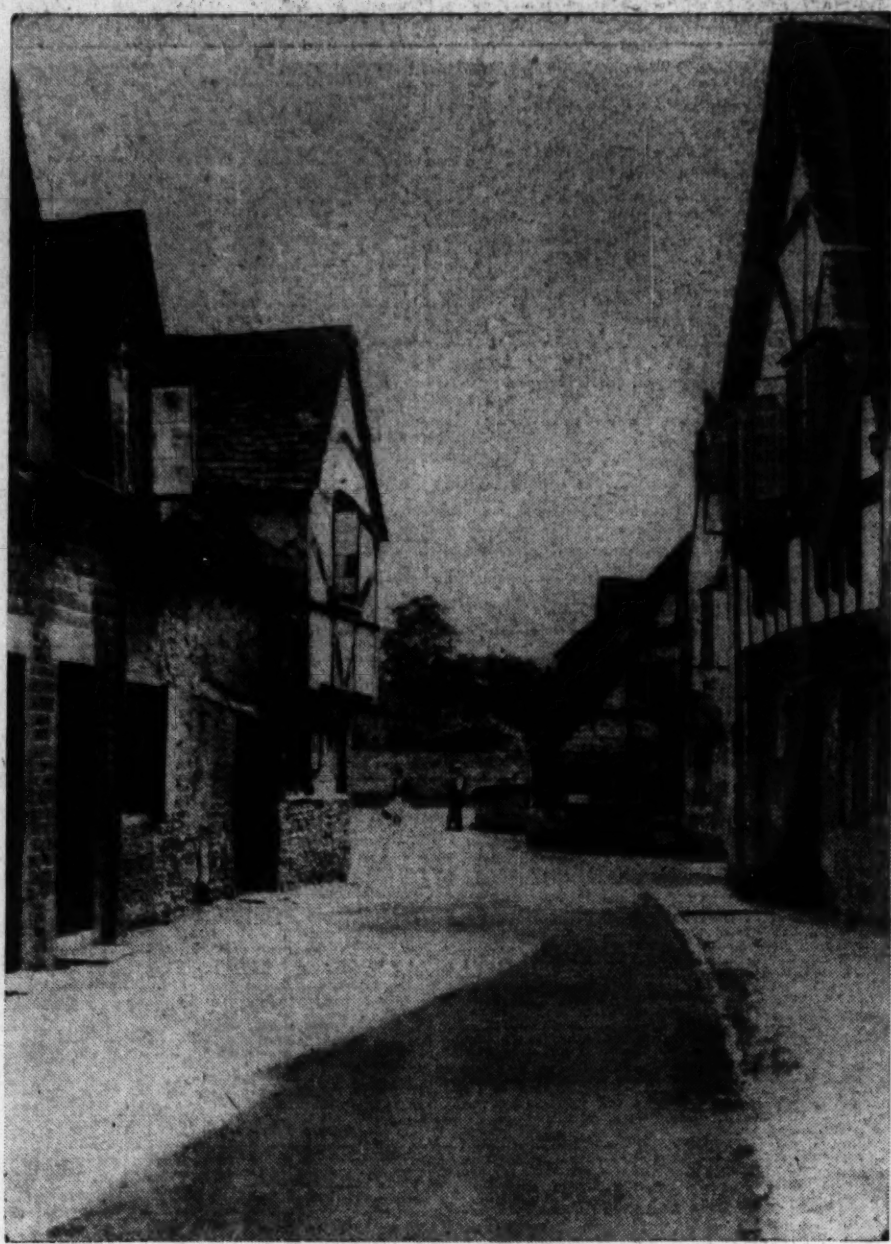
DANIEL CHASE

Girl in a Shawl

Paint her portrait
As she is:
Tall and lithe and lovely
From the gleam of her curls
To the soft glow that swirls
Around her pointed slippers.
Catch the vivid light of Gallician skies
The blue of her eyes—
And the wild rose and prairie lace
Of her dreamy face.

But I will remember
A girl in a shawl
And a tête-dress
As unlike the rest
As poppies flaming in wheat—
And a halo of hair
Crowning fair.
I like that portrait best.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.



THE VILLAGE OF LACOCK, WILTSHIRE

IT HAS been said of Wiltshire that no other county maintains more consistently the features and habits of the old rural life of England. And here, on the banks of the Avon, as if to bear out the statement, is to be found a village, so typical of Tudor England, that it might well have formed the setting for one of Shakespeare's plays.

Heavily timbered houses, with projecting upper stories and high gables, line the sunny streets, many dating back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and some even earlier. Those that are not thatched have roofs of ancient flags as full of color as an autumn garden. Quaintly shaped windows, set into the old stone walls in haphazard fashion, peep and peer from projecting angles, and shadowy arches lead to mysterious passages and to half-concealed doorways.

The village lies at the gate of Lacock Abbey, around which circles many a legend of bygone days. Leaning against a sunny wall, with plenty of time to spare and an abundance of credulity, you will be told of Ella, the little eight-year-old Wiltshire girl who, more than seven hundred years ago, was taken away to France and apparently lost; of the valiant knight who undertook to find her and, disguised as a pilgrim, wandered through Normandy for two long years; of how, dressed as a troubadour, he managed to enter the castle where the little girl was held and, carrying her off, brought her safely back to England; and of how, in 1232, as Countess of Salisbury, Ella founded the Abbey and was made its Abbess.

During the sixteenth century, the Abbey changed its character and became the home of the Wiltshire Talbots. And here, a hundred years ago, William Henry Fox Talbot, famous not only for his photographic discoveries, but also as a pioneer in modern illustrative methods, commenced his experiments with a camera, succeeding, during the brilliant summer of 1835, in getting camera pictures of his old home, which marked a new epoch in scientific research.

Humility

Must it be a cup with a gilded brim
Before thy hand will press?
Must it hold a flower on the inner side
Fashioned with daintiness?
Must it be from such or such an one
And proffered thee with a song—
Brother, of small import are these
To lips that have thirsted long!

KATHARINE HYNAS WILLIAMS.

I Pose as Crown Prince

IT BEGAN in Berlin. I had spent my first ten days in Germany, browsing around the Prussian capital, doing the museums, the imperial library, the university, the theatres. . . . It was such a lively pace which my friends led me that I am to be pardoned for having lost my luggage. The two trunks that I had transported across the Atlantic were supposedly awaiting me at the *bahnhof*, or railway station, but I didn't trouble to claim them until ten days after my arrival, when I was about to leave Berlin for Leipzig. And then the trunks could not, at first, be found. I exhausted all my German expletives and patience, and as a last resort I bolted into the main offices of the Hamburg-American line on the Unter den Linden—the Broadway of Berlin—to make a fuss. There, behold, were my two trunks piled against one of the big marble pillars in the great high-studded office of the steamship company. I claimed them, established my identity, and to prevent any recurrence of such an experience as I had just had, I resolved to drive at once to a sign painter and have all my luggage marked conspicuously.

I don't know why it was, but the whim had seized me that while travelling in Germany I would spell my name with a "K." I took delight in doing as the Germans did. I scrawled my name, Karl Krahn, in German script on the hotel registers. So I had the sign painter, to whom I had hauled my trunks and bags, label them all with a big "K. K." instead of C. C. As soon as the paint had dried, I drove to the station, with all my impedimenta. I bought a third-class ticket for Leipzig. A third-class

Treue

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Christus Jesus sagte: „Wer im Geringsten treu ist, der ist auch im Großen treu; und wer im Geringsten unrecht ist, der ist auch im Großen unrecht“, stellte er einen Maßstab auf, an dem die Christen ihren Glauben an Gott und die aus diesem Gehorsam gegen Sein Gesetz hervorgehenden geistigen Errungenschaften messen können. Der große Beispielgeber und Ausleger allumfassender Erlösung blieb seiner hohen Sendung immer treu. Keine Gelegenheit schien ihm zu unbedeutend, sie zu einem Anlaß zur Verherrlichung seines Vaters zu machen. Er hielt unerschütterlich an den geistigen Wahrheiten des Seins fest und verworf weltliche Religionsgebräuche, die sich als trügerisch erwiesen hatten. Der Wegweiser wich nie von der Grundtatsache der Vaterschaft Gottes ab. Geduldig trachtete er, die Erkenntnis der geistigen Kindschaft des Menschen und die Notwendigkeit gewissenhafter Anwendung der geistigen Wahrheit selbst auf die kleinsten Einzelheiten des täglichen Lebens im Bewusstsein der Menschen aufzurichten.

Durch ihre folgerichtige Erklärung des geistigen Sinnes der Bibel zeigt die Christliche Wissenschaft dem Schüler, wie er das, was er von göttlichen Dingen weiß, bei der Ausführung aller Aufgaben des materiellen Daseins anwenden kann, um sie zu adeln und auf eine wahre Grundlage zu erheben. Es wird immer mehr erkannt, daß nur die geistigen Lehren der Bibel, weil sie aus einer in Güte und Kraft unerschöpflichen Quelle stammen, jeder menschlichen Not, möge sie noch so wichtig oder unwichtig scheinen, gerecht werden können. Wenn ein auf geistigem Verständnis beruhender Glaube an Gott unser Bewusstsein erfüllt, wird Treue gegen Sein Gesetz ein freudiges Vorrecht und kommt unwillkürlich im Alltagsleben und in unserer Unterhaltung zum Ausdruck.

In Wiederholung des Meisters Grundwahrheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 323): „Wenn wir über wenigem getreu“ gewesen sind, werden wir über viel gesetzt werden; doch das eine ungenutzte Talent vergeht und ist verloren.“ Wir können zuversichtlich erwarten, alle Dinge und Zustände zu meistern, wenn wir die wenigen einfachen Regeln, des Menschen Geistigkeit und Untrennbarkeit von dem Vater—dem all-lebenden, allmächtigen Gemüt—zu bewahren, befolgen. Die wichtigste

WHEN Christ Jesus said, „He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much“, he laid down a rule by which Christians may gauge their faith in God and the spiritual achievements arising from faithful obedience to His law. The great Exemplar and expounder of universal salvation remained ever faithful to his exalted mission; he considered no occasion too insignificant for turning it into an opportunity for glorifying his Father. He steadfastly adhered to the spiritual verities of being, and disclaimed allegiance to material systems of religious practice that had proved their fallacy. The Way-shower never swerved from the foundational fact of God's fatherhood. Patiently he strove to establish in the consciousness of men the recognition of man's spiritual sonship, and the need of faithful application of spiritual truth to the minutiae of daily living.

By its consistent explanation of the spiritual sense of the Scriptures, Christian Science shows the learner how he may use his knowledge of things divine in the performance of all the tasks of material existence, dignifying and elevating them to a truer basis. In ever-advancing degree it is being seen that the spiritual teachings of the Bible, because they emanate from a source that is limitless in goodness and power, alone are adequate to meet every human emergency, however small or great its seeming import. When faith in God, based on spiritual understanding, fills one's consciousness, faithfulness to His law becomes a joyous privilege, and is naturally manifested in one's daily walk and conversation.

Reiterating the Master's axiom, Mrs. Eddy writes in „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures“ (p. 323), „If faithful over a few things, we shall be made rulers over many; but the one unused talent decays and is lost.“ We may confidently expect to exercise dominion over things and conditions, if we are obedient to the few and simple rules for proving man's spiritual nature and inseparability from the Father—all-loving, omnipotent Mind. Foremost among the requirements for faithfulness is the reverent acknowledgment of the oneness, infinitude, and all-inclusiveness of divine Mind.

Faithfulness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

embracing all identities. To discern and maintain that there is but one Mind, one Life, one Truth, one Love, and to recognize as illusive and unreal whatever does not emanate from the great I AM, whatever lacks Love's sanction and authorship, is to remain faithful to God. In so far as one's life expresses this ideal, such faithfulness brings its own reward of harmony, health, holiness.

The story of Job presents an eloquent object lesson of the vanquishment of disease and disaster through an acknowledgment of God's justice, wisdom, mercy, and power. Progressively Job's vision was elevated above the mist of false concepts and resultant vicissitudes and fears. As he repeated „in dust and ashes“ in the sweetness of a newly gained sense of peace and freedom, his heart sang in humble adoration, „I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee.“ When he prayed for his friends, his captivity was turned, and he found not only health, but prosperity as well, for „the Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before.“ Gaining a true concept of God, he lost an egotistic sense of self, and attained the demonstration of a true mental status, in which fear, selfishness, sickness, lack—the illnesses and willfulness begotten of materiality—have no place.

Since effect manifests cause, the consistent and insistent declaration of Love's primacy and supremacy necessarily results in the manifestation of Love's qualities, which cannot be otherwise than good. An attitude of mind faithfully bent on magnifying God in each phase of the day's work, and apprehending Him as the source of all good, cannot but contribute powerfully to one's health and well-being. Dominion over all the earth was bestowed on man. The true sense of dominion deprives matter of its imaginary intelligence and power, and attributes to God alone the prerogative of supplying man's needs. „We must not attribute more and more intelligence to matter, but less and less, if we would be wise and healthy,“ is the inspired counsel of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 62).

The presence and action of divine Love are not bounded by the so-called great things in life, but operate with equal constancy and beneficence in that which is least. Infinity admits of no limitation. God's wondrous love blesses the least offering of gratitude and faithful acknowledgment of His all-encompassing perfection and protection. Many are the experiences of Christian Scientists in which, without a direct effort, the habitual affirmation and realization of the changes, inviolable perfection of the spiritual universe, including man, has brought healing, or reformation, through simple compliance with wisdom's demand „to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart“ (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 2).

Unconditional faithfulness to the Christly ideal of spiritual perfection, in which man reflects God, marks the true lover and beloved of God and man. The Scripture reads, „Know therefore that the Lord thy God, he is God, the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him and keep his commandments to a thousand generations.“

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Kewn—A Garden With Its Latchstring Out

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

English—But in Northwest

With a Gaelic Name Meaning 'Garden in the Wood'

ONE of the beautiful features of "Kewn" or, as it is more familiarly known, "the Duffy gardens," is that like the famous Butchart gardens of Victoria, B. C., it is open to the public. Of equal beauty is the fact that no stranger wandering there has ever been known to pick a flower or harm the garden in any way.

Another feature, and in the estimation of its owner, Mrs. Florence B. Duffy, its most beautiful one, is that it is what its Gaelic name "kewn" means, a "quiet garden in a wood."

"Kewn" is situated south of this city in a deep ravine that runs up from the sea. In other days it might have been used by the Indians for clambakes and "potlatch" celebrations, for the ground is replete with clamshells. The garden occupies three acres including the woods into which the garden proper blends.

The garden is English in design and purpose, although it wanders off into northwestern ways. The sumptuous greenward of creeping bent grass leads up the ravine between borders of English perennials, but as it climbs the steep sides the garden mingles with the native fir, hemlock, cedar and madrona, and loses its Windsor feeling.

A True Northwest Garden

A true northwest garden is always partly English; the cotoneaster grows most indigenously under the lush, temperate conditions here, heather goes native, thyme creeps over the ground, holly grows well and so does broom.

All these abound in "Kewn" except Scotch broom, which is too aggressive for any but a wild hillside. Fragrant Spanish broom that blossoms all summer is welcomed and so is the moonlight broom that, in the spring, is like piles of yellow, whipped cream, and in the summer is like escaped moonlight among the bolder greens.

The English quality of the garden is also felt in a sense of age and ancestry. Although it is only 12 years old, mosses and green things grow so quickly in the warm, rainy northwest climate, that it has already reached a ripened maturity.

Like English gardens too it has an air of being reserved. In one place it may flame into a little hillside of gorgeous tuberosa begonias, but the flame is controlled. At the head of the ravine, the beauty is climaxed by a bronze figure of a modern girl standing in a nook surrounded by blue Lawson's cypress. Even here the beauty is one of retreat and stillness.

The stillness is not one of monotony. The interest is constantly challenged by new beauty. Two pleached walks that lead up from the ravine are favorites with visitors, one the "apple walk," and the other the "Bartlett pears with native tiger lilies."

A Story at Every Turn

For all its dimensions of size and content "Kewn" never suggests that nurseries with trucks of plants have equipped it. There is nothing regimented. To go through the garden is to be in a story. It is to understand why this is so. Coming to a group of young conifers on a hill with a swift glimpse of sea below, Mrs. Duffy explains how she came by them and how she has watched them grow from tiny trees. Coming to a green grotto with a resting seat under a native vine a story is told of how the tree came to be there; and so it is all through the garden where every turn brings out a story.

Although there are something like 100,000 annuals planted in the garden each spring and no one knows how many perennials are there, there is a reason for each, and each is allowed its individualism. A bed of stock is where it should be; a border of violas along the green, velvet, ravine path is startlingly beautiful; a July wealth of phlox, English penstemon, blue bells of Scotland, Chinese forget-me-nots, castor beans, dahlias from seed, mid-summer meadow rue, camass flowers, moneywort, veronica and a whiff of bergamot are all there, each in its right place.

A happy use for climbers has been

Hobbies and Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Michigan

Dear Editor: I have been entirely too slow in writing concerning my experience in, and love of gardening, but have feasted selfishly on letters from other gardeners.

I also can write as our friend Miss B. R. writes, how interested I was in the article, Keeping Out the Cold Blasts. I enjoy all the letters. When Mother and I came to northern Michigan on the shore of Green Bay and I saw the spot where we would build our home, it took my breath away. A burnt-over patch, grown over with second-growth trees and all sorts of weeds, everything but the flowers mentioned on the Garden Page.

In a couple of years, good lively work with the advice gleaned from our garden letters transformed it. In spring my garden seems best as I have many varieties of iris and other early flowers. I am thankful for information on care of dahlias and roses.

My Monitors containing the Garden pages are sent to interested readers who pass them on to others. Now we are exchanging plants and having a glorious time. Some of my plants have gone as far as 20 miles, starting new flower gardens where none grew before.

I never miss the garden page. I have a peony that developed bud rot. Can anyone tell me what to do? (Miss) T. O.

Cant's ROSE TREES

Known and Grown All the World Over

FRANK CANT & CO. Ltd.

BLAISVILLE ROSE GARDENS

CONCESSION, ENGLAND

found in this garden where they are used to twine about the native evergreen trees. The beauty of an American climber rose, of wisteria, and of polygonum, the Chinese lace vine, are all enhanced by contrast with the dark ruggedness of these old trees.

The contour of the land adds much to the effectiveness of "Kewn." It is down a little hill and up a path with vistas of the sea and always the forest for a background that makes it grandly a garden. The forest is a part of the invisible planning of the whole: a silver poplar lightens the dark in just the right place; the favorite dogwoods give grace where grace is needed; dogwoods, white pines from east of the mountains, and larches all serve where they are most needed.

Individual Units

It is the upness and downness of the garden, too, that makes possible its individual units. An apple tree is by itself so that sitting under it one might be in an orchard; ferns have their deep dark place under thick trees, while a sunny, old-fashioned garden grows in a sunny, old-fashioned spot by itself. Everything has its chance, and where birds have seen fit to plant cotoneaster and holly and other berried plants, there they are allowed to remain.

Springs trickling from the sides of the ravine, not only add beauty, but make the garden possible by furnishing the many thousands of gallons of water necessary for its welfare. Sometimes they make a little fish pond, sometimes a lily pool, but more often they are just springs surrounded by moss, thyme and heather.

Where the garden seems to end and the ravine tumbles back down to the sea is the Duffy home, and one ought really not to explore further except that there is more garden. There are the geraniums, fuchsias, heliotrope that have their right place near the house, and then the magnificent bent lawn goes down hill, around a high rock garden to the sea's edge where it becomes formal with a salt-water swimming pool and Tudor pavilion.

Native Plants

The rocky doesn't appear to be a rocky at all but a sea cliff that grew there. The story is told of a geologist who saw it and exclaimed that it was a most unusual formation. Then it was explained that the rock strata was of concrete made to simulate a natural cliff. Native plants, kinnikinnick, salal, Oregon grape and vine maple growing in the crannies carry out the naturalness.

Around the blue waters of the pool are roses, at one end of the pool is a background of holly. Then while one is admiring the roses, sweet briar is mentioned, and one is led to a quiet place back of the holly trees and there is a path leading

Throwing Light on the Subject

WHAT is what in home lighting is an all-important question, both for the new home builder and the seasoned owner who wants to rejuvenate his house. For instance, a house like lighting fixtures of another day; and no feature will do more to add smartness, hominess or what you will, than lighting chosen with intelligence and good taste.

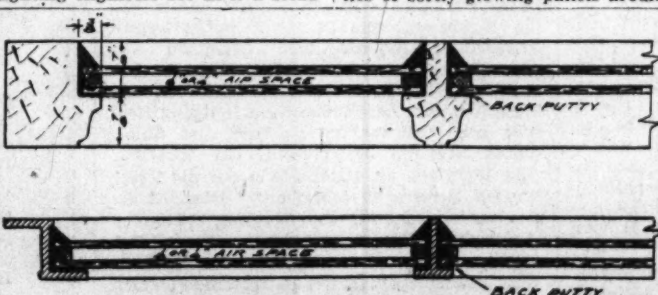
More and more, lighting is being regarded as an integral part of house construction, and from this viewpoint, recessed panel lighting is especially significant.

The designers of the new prismatic lenses have done much to further this trend by enabling you to direct light in any direction you wish. You may recess a light in a side wall, back of a lens, for instance, and send the rays up to the ceiling, giving indirect light. Or perhaps you wish to "spot" an especially rich rug or colorful drapery. A light in the ceiling will throw its beams diagonally to the bottom of the opposite wall. Panel lights built into the mantel shelf, facing the ceiling, softly illumine any ornament placed upon the mantel, or light up great-grandfather's portrait. Still other panels will diffuse the radiance generally. And in the library, recessed streaks of light may be made to strike the titles of books.

You can use a panel light in the stairway, to illuminate a tricky step or turn. In the front hall, a mirror rightly outlined will be a convenience for the last-minute tilt of the hat; and of course for bedroom and bathroom looking-glasses, whether small or full size, light outlines are both utilitarian and decorative.

Of course, all panel lights must have hinged lenses for relamping. The flat surfaces are practical and sanitary for you clean them quickly with a damp cloth.

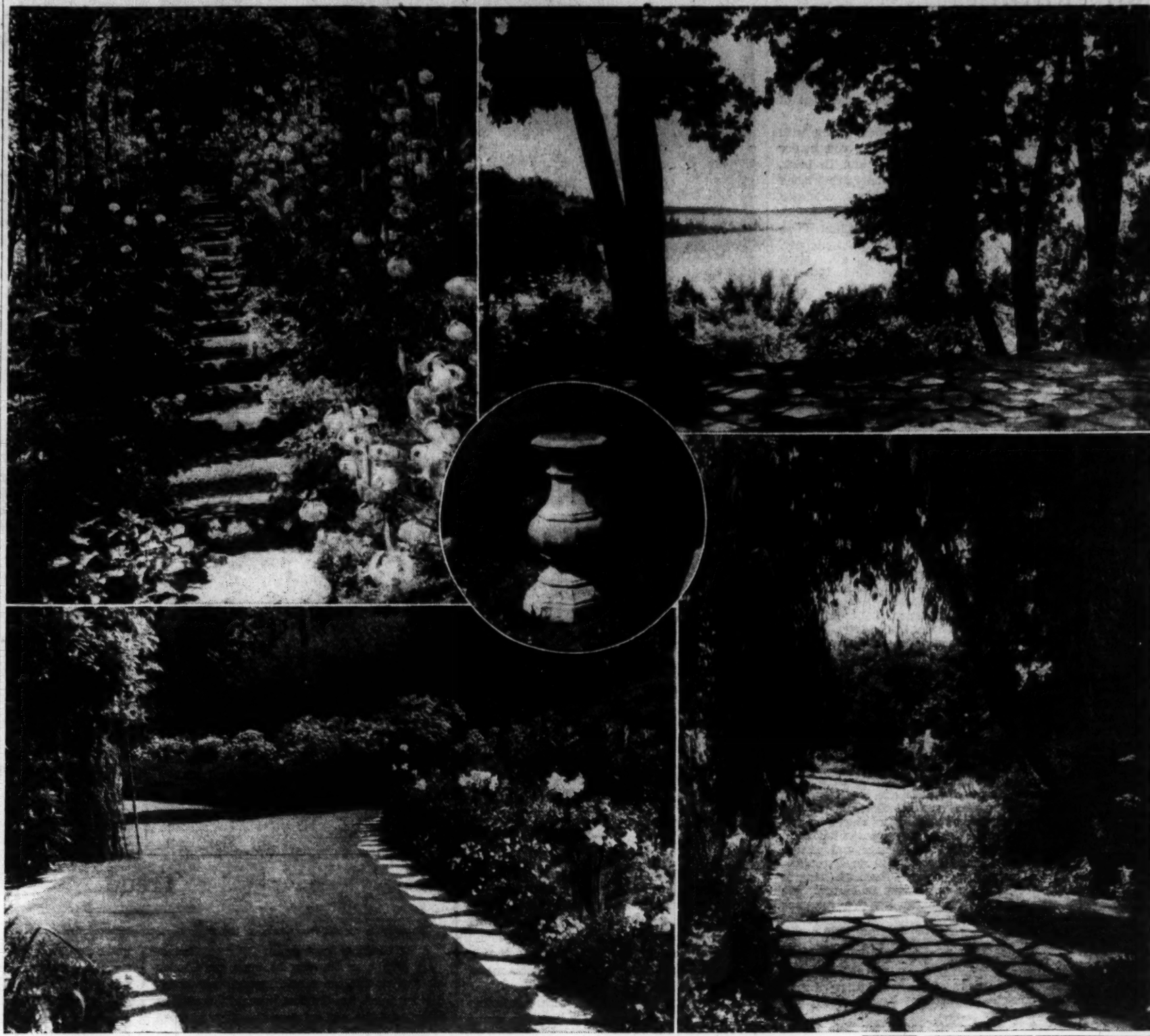
We do not mean to convey the impression that panel lighting is useful only for special effects. Indeed, lighting engineers see in it a steady



Double Glazing for Insulation

As Used in Wooden Window Sash, Above, and Steel Sash, Below.

Among the insulation materials on the market, the double glazed window pane represents a type. The diagram above shows the idea on which it is based: two panes with sealed dehydrated air space between, made to order for steel or wooden window sash. It is used as a sound insulator as well. In homes contemplating the installation of air conditioning, it is ready made, as also in homes having the wide windows of modern architectural design. In air-conditioned houses it retains the cooled air in summer if shaded so that the sun does not strike it. In winter it is effective in holding in the warm air (which passes through a single window pane with inordinate speed) and in keeping out the cold.



Views of Kewn, the Duffy Gardens, Near Seattle, Wash. Upper Row, Left—Pleached Pear Trees and Native Tiger Lilies. Right—Glimpse of the Sea Through Madrona Trees. Center—Sundial, Lower Row, Left—Greenward Through Ravine. Right—The Same From Another Angle.

between sweetbriar—a path so fragrant and damp and realistic that a candle flame upon your table for formal occasions. If decorating with light appeals to you, it is even possible to outline your windows, or illuminate the sills.

Bedrooms call for dainty indirect ceiling lights of china, glass or metal, and the small mushroom-shaped fixtures, close to the ceiling, are especially appropriate. There is a new built-in bed light, too, with a lens that throws the light beams diagonally where your eyes want them.

Panel Trend in the Kitchen

Whether you follow the panel trend in the kitchen, or prefer creamy inclosing globes, be sure to have a light close up to the ceiling, and local spots of brightness directed down on all work places. You'll want similar illumination in the laundry—and don't forget the "daylight" ceiling lamp, which instantly tells you when a scorch is about to happen. In kitchen laundry especially, the attempt is to achieve illumination without annoying shadows.

Here's an idea for the bathroom—a sunlight lamp in the ceiling, which gives good light while pouring

Old Courtyard Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New Orleans, La.

NARROW streets. Old dwellings with iron-trellised balconies. Arched entrances and shadowy passageways that lead to the courtyard gardens of the "Vieux Carre de la Ville." Blue shadows on walls of copper color. Audacious pink of oleanders against sea-green and blue of batten blinds. Rustling banana leaves. Mockingbirds. An endless variety of flowers and fragrances, and memories of another age. How these clustered "parterres" of New Orleans's old French quarter delight the eye and stir the imagination!

Many of the city's eighteenth century gardens have disappeared with "old Creole days" and their life of magnificence. Fortunately a number of them have been preserved by families still occupying their ancestral homes in this historic section, and the beauty of other inner courts restored under new ownership. With the advent of modern shops, studios and tearooms in the quarter, some of the most charming courts are now open to public view.

The New Orleans courtyard garden is unique, yet varies widely in plan and planting. Some are large quadrangles paved with brick laid in sand beds, and others have flag-stoned courts. Some are small in size but every inch of them is made lively with the use of narrow beds terraced against high walls, a fountain or plaque set into the wall and frequently there is a pool to mirror the magic of southern skies.

Plastered Brick Walls Inclosed by unscaleable walls or by adjoining houses and old "slave quarters," the patio or garden is canopied by the sky to assure a daily visit from the sun. The wall treatment is important. Old Seville uses stone and Mexico adobe for the background of walled gardens, but New Orleans employs plaster to artistic advantage. Plaster over old brick walls, plaster that has peeled and often crumbled with age and so tinted by time that always there is rich, mellow color, both a delight and a despair to artists who aspire to capture it on canvas.

In summer there is the coolness

of a golden tan upon you as you bathe. And there are vapor-proof ceiling lights for shower stall and bath recess. If you do not outline the mirror with narrow lighted panels you will, of course, need a light on either side of the glass.

Out in the garage, a prismatic panel lens three or four feet from the floor will be smart for looking into your car's insides. And this reminds us—you'll want the welcoming electric lantern or panel over your front steps to bear your house number clearly silhouetted against it.

One more recent development in light deserves mention—the built-in electric cord that disappears into a reel at the wall when not in use. The cord performs an unusual lighting service, for it is long enough to connect with a portable lamp anywhere in the room. A number of these cords in different rooms will permit portable lamps to be shifted as the occasion arises.

of Saint Peter, Saint Anne and Saint Louis, you'll come upon these gardens. There is the "Court of the Two Sisters," with its spacious garden and the famed court of the Patio Royale that was the former home of Paul Morphy, the world's chess king. There is the charming "Green Shutter" garden with its outdoor fireplace, and the "Courtward Kitchen" and the old Bruloutour gar-

den, all with romantic and historic associations. Long ago, New Orleans' gardens charmed visitors and in the year 1838 there was published a calendar for planting. This interesting book, "Nouveau Jardinier de la Louisiane," written by J. F. Lelievre, ex-gardener-agriculturist of the French Government of the Colonies, is put to practical use even today by gardeners.

In character the Creole courtyard garden is as lively as the spirit of the Creoles, a mingling of the gaiety of France with the dignity of Spain, and theirs is a charm that is not easily forgotten.



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For Joel Poinsett

THE approaching holiday season recalls the fact that from Mexico we got the "poinsettia," the Mexican fire plant that is so popular. It is pointed out in Nature Magazine of Washington that the famous plant is named for Joel Roberts Poinsett, a Congressman from South Carolina, who was the first Minister to Mexico.

Poinsett had not only received a part of his education abroad, but he had traveled extensively in Russia and Asia and had acted as a special envoy to the Argentine and Chile, as well as to Mexico. He later became Secretary of War, under President Van Buren.

Though it was at that time that he fostered the first scientific expedition ever organized by the United States Government, when Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., set sail for the South Seas, Poinsett's chief title to fame, according to Nature Magazine, rests on the fact he made known to the world the Christmas plant that was named in his honor, the poinsettia. In Mexico and Central America it was known as the "Painted Leaf" or "Mexican Fire Plant," and the discovery was a result of Poinsett's mission to Mexico, when he brought it to the attention of botanists.

Contrary to popular impression, the flaming red bracts of the poinsettia—it is commonly spelled without the second "o"—are not flowers, but leaves, and it is for these bracts that the plants are grown.

It is possible to have variations of either pink or white varieties, as well as of the more usual red, popular because it carries out the holiday color scheme of rich bright red with dark green leaves.

There is an inconspicuous flower, and though the gardeners are well acquainted with the variety of poinsettia that may be grown from the seed outdoors, and which flowers in the early fall with leaves that turn red, the florist is far more interested in the hothouse type.

It was soon learned that growing the poinsettia was a matter of considerable skill, as the plant is a tropical one, and did not at first take kindly to the rigors of a northern winter. By maintaining a constant temperature of at least 60 and preferably 65 degrees, however, and by guarding the plant from any sudden jar to the roots, one can keep the leaves from turning yellow.

With the rapid inroads that are being made into our native supply of wild plants favored as Christmas greens, there is vital need for the use of alternative decorations. The poinsettia, increasingly available, is proving a popular holiday ornament, as well as seasonal gift, and in some measure aiding in lifting the burden from the vanishing favorites.

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Commerce and Finance

Plan of Recovery Offered Country By Manufacturers

Want Balanced Budget. End of Federal Control. Free Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A platform for national recovery designed to steer the New Deal away from "policies which tend to centralize control over industry, labor and agriculture and to regiment America," drawn up by the National Association of Manufacturers, is before the National Industrial Council convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today. The recommendations, which will be placed before the President and the 74th Congress, put the manufacturing industry strongly on record for a Rightist direction of government in its relations to finance and industry and declares that "No group of men is wise enough to plan and control the operations of all manifold business activities."

The proposed platform was placed before the council by C. L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, here last yesterday and is up for group discussion at closed meetings of the council today. It will come before a general meeting of the council on Thursday, when it will be adopted—probably with amendments or slight changes—it was said in high business quarters.

For Private Initiative
The Bardo plan is prefaced by the declaration that "to achieve recovery and hasten progress, co-operation, founded upon the realities of experience, understanding and good will must displace conflict arising from misunderstanding and prejudice." It holds that "government should be the servant of its free citizens—not their master," and that "government control over our destinies by national economic planning will not lead to real recovery."

"Maintain the constitutional balance between legislative, executive and judicial power, avoiding legislation by administrative regulation and unwarranted delegations of authority," it warns.
"Maintain open public and well-regulated court procedure."
"Avoid any threat of bureaucratic tyranny."

Ask Balanced Budget
The proposal stresses that "stability in public finance is essential to the stability of all credit," and that this cannot be achieved nor recovery attained by "piling up deficits on deficits and pyramiding new debts on old."

"Balance the federal budget by adopting policies which will stimulate business, restore employment, increase national income and permit cutting public expenses to fit reasonable taxes," it continues.

"Withdraw all federal aid from every state which does not reduce expenditures (excluding relief and bond obligations) to at least the 1928 level."

It would move toward balancing the federal budget, "by rejecting payment of the soldiers' bonus until due" and restrict federal appropriations to "constitutional purposes only."

The proposal calls for "frequent, clear and complete federal fiscal statements."

Want Free Gold Standard
"What is needed is a monetary standard that will serve at once both the internal price level and external exchange," it continues.
"The Government should return as soon as practicable to a genuine and unrestricted gold standard with definite content of the standard gold dollar."

While the plan calls for protection of the banking system "from all possibility of partisan or personal political control over private credit," it urges the establishment of "a thoroughly competent and non-political commission to study the whole field of banking."

"One of the fundamental needs is uniformity of banking laws and regulations, together with uniform and efficient banking inspection," it declares.

It would amend the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act "to conform to the principles of the British law and practice in these fields, leaving enforcement to judicial process alone."

The plan urges the Government to withdraw from competition with private industry, declaring that so long as this competition exists, "private industry will hesitate, recovery will be delayed."

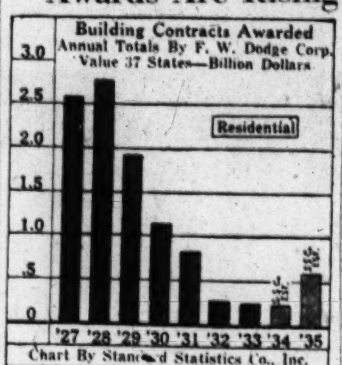
His Government Competition
Government competition with private industry, it declares, "converts the taxpayer's money into an instrument for his destruction."

"Even if it were a proper function of the government to build 'yardsticks' with taxpayers' money there can be no value in any comparison between the cost of public and private operations unless the government 'yardstick' shows inches for taxes, interest, overhead, insurance, depreciation and all other charges which all enterprises must bear and which private business must take into account," it continues.

The plan reiterates the traditional stand of the National Association of Manufacturers for collective bargaining between employers and employees "in such forms as are mutually satisfactory to them without coercion from any source."

Position on Relief
"Do not deprive individuals and minorities of their right to bargain

Building Contract Awards Are Rising



RESIDENTIAL building contract awards are traced on the accompanying chart from 1927. The solid black bars are totals reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The shaded bars represent estimates by the Standard Statistics Company, based on available data.

for themselves," it says. "Keep politics out of labor relations."
It is against "arbitrary determination of hours and wages as proposed in such measures as the 30-hour bill."

The plan would make society responsible for relieving distress caused by unemployment. At the same time "relief must not entice workers from, or discourage their return to, private employment," nor must it be permitted to "undermine the morale of those who receive it."

"Believe distress—do not subsidize it," it adds. "Relief must not bankrupt the Government, for that will end all relief and impose misery on all."

Executive Arraigns Government's Entry Into Power Industry
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The National Industrial Council, meeting to chart a fair weather course for American business, heard today a severe arraignment of the Government's entry into the electric power business.

Paul Clapp, vice-president of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company, asserted to the Council that "the very opposite" of NRA objectives "is being followed by the Federal Government in its present policy affecting electric power."

"The Federal Government has gone into the electric power business on a stupendous scale," Mr. Clapp told the council. He listed the total appropriation of federal funds for Federal electric power projects and for Federal aid to state and county projects, up to Sept. 1, 1934, at about \$280,000,000.

"This appropriation of over \$280,000,000," he said, "is only the beginning. A total of at least \$3,000,000,000 must be spent to carry out the ultimate plans for power, navigation, irrigation and flood control on 16 federal projects, or federal and state projects, already adopted or definitely being considered."

Mr. Clapp said "the avowed purpose" of the Government in entering the electric power business is to set up a "yardstick" to measure "what electric rates should be when the service is furnished by private companies."

"The fact is, in this reasoning," he continued, "that the Government will measure with a 'rubber yardstick.' The costs—all of the costs—of a privately operated utility must incur will not be in the Government's yardstick."

November Failures

Near Low for 1934
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The downward trend in business insolvencies was again resumed in November, after the temporary increase in October. During November the number of defaults in the United States was the lowest for any month of the year, excepting only September.

The records of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., showed 923 business failures for the month just closed, compared with 1081 similar defaults in October and 1227 in November of last year. For the 11 months of 1934 there were 11,222 business failures reported in the United States, compared with 19,175 for the like time last year, the reduction this year being 41.5 per cent.

November insolvencies reported amounted in the aggregate to \$18,349,791, compared with \$25,353,376 in November, 1933.

For the 11 months of 1934, liabilities for all business failures reported aggregated \$244,337,566, compared with \$360,152 for the like period last year, or a decline of 48.7 per cent.

Nine Hundred Insurance Firms Hold 40,000 Different Security Issues

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Nine hundred insurance companies doing business in the United States, held approximately 40,000 different security issues of which about 28,000 are Government, state and municipal issues and 12,000 are corporate issues, according to Poor's Insurance Company Holdings Volume, which has just been released. United States Government holdings total approximately

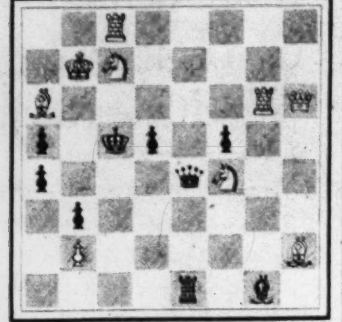
Public Utilities
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Philadelphia Electric—4148, 1931
Pittsburgh Elec. Ry. & L. Co.—1st 4148, 1931
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Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1675

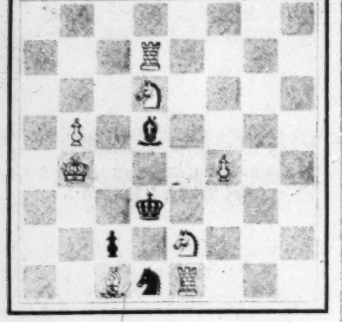
By A. Chioce



White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Westfälische Landeszeitung-Rote Erde, 1933.)

Problem No. 1676

By K. Hannemann



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Magazin, 1933.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1675. 1. R-Q4 K-Q7
2. R-K1 K-Q5
3. R-K3 K-Q4

End-Game No. 227. Black wins. 1. QxR (Black) R-Q2 2. R-R3 P-R4 3. R-B3 R-R4 4. R-K3 K-R4 5. R-K4 K-R5 6. R-K5 K-R6 7. R-K6 K-R7 8. R-K7 K-R8 9. R-K8 K-R9 10. R-K9 K-R10 11. R-K10 K-R11 12. R-K11 K-R12 13. R-K12 K-R13 14. R-K13 K-R14 15. R-K14 K-R15 16. R-K15 K-R16 17. R-K16 K-R17 18. R-K17 K-R18 19. R-K18 K-R19 20. R-K19 K-R20 21. R-K20 K-R21 22. R-K21 K-R22 23. R-K22 K-R23 24. R-K23 K-R24 25. R-K24 K-R25 26. R-K25 K-R26 27. R-K26 K-R27 28. R-K27 K-R28 29. R-K28 K-R29 30. R-K29 K-R30 31. R-K30 K-R31 32. R-K31 K-R32 33. R-K32 K-R33 34. R-K33 K-R34 35. R-K34 K-R35 36. R-K35 K-R36 37. R-K36 K-R37 38. R-K37 K-R38 39. R-K38 K-R39 40. R-K39 K-R40 41. R-K40 K-R41 42. R-K41 K-R42 43. R-K42 K-R43 44. R-K43 K-R44 45. R-K44 K-R45 46. R-K45 K-R46 47. R-K46 K-R47 48. R-K47 K-R48 49. R-K48 K-R49 50. R-K49 K-R50 51. R-K50 K-R51 52. R-K51 K-R52 53. R-K52 K-R53 54. R-K53 K-R54 55. R-K54 K-R55 56. R-K55 K-R56 57. R-K56 K-R57 58. R-K57 K-R58 59. R-K58 K-R59 60. R-K59 K-R60 61. R-K60 K-R61 62. 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Churches Rallied To Firm Defense Of Free Worship

(Continued from Page 1)

department of research and education. Dr. Johnson explained that certain church bodies had petitioned the council to inquire into the practicability of shifting the chaplain from a military to a civil basis.

These church bodies, Dr. Johnson explained, have come to the decision that the chaplain should not be a military officer and should be on the pay roll not of the Government but of the churches.

"The reason for the present concern over the relation of the churches to the army and navy chaplaincy is due in part to the testimony of official church bodies against the institutions of war," Dr. Johnson said, adding:

"The anti-war resolutions of many religious organizations are growing in intensity and clarity."

On Footing With Quakers

"In the case of one great denomination this official testimony has become so positive that a state court was led to declare with reference to a conscientious objector against compulsory training in the state university that his denomination had virtually put itself on equal footing with the Quakers."

"At the same time the major denominations supply chaplains for the army and navy who are confirmed through the general committee on army and navy chaplains. Whether or not this service to the army and navy is incompatible with the growing movement against war within the churches is the point in dispute."

"The problem here raised is not easy of solution. The services are conscientiously entered into by those who are entitled to a spiritual ministry few among us would deny. But the present system provides such ministry in a way that in effect puts the church under tribute to the military and naval establishments. This undeniable fact calls for a re-examination of the churches' policy."

It is not expected that the council will take any final action on the chaplaincy at this year's meeting.

Relation to Legislation

The Rev. Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, vice-president of the council, in discussing the relation of religious bodies to current legislative proposals designed to assure social and economic justice, stated that political effort was powerless to accomplish this end without the aid of religious and character-building agencies.

"The council," he said, "is constantly striving to make it clear that whenever it deals with social, international, economic, racial or interracial problems it is concerned, not merely with practical measures and programs, but with the discovery of the will of God for human life and bringing all of life under the sway of the redemptive work of Christ."

"It cannot be too strongly insisted that it is not enough simply to have great social causes to live for. We are startlingly close to face with the fact that social causes require spiritual power which they do not themselves generate. We cannot, therefore, allow Christianity to be reduced to a set of ethical principles or of social objectives. We must present it as the revelation through Christ of God's power available for man's need."

A feature of the day's program was the panel discussion on "Building Church Co-operation in the Community." The chairman of the panel was the Rev. Dr. H. Paul Douglass, chairman of the council's field department.

Rapprochement Nears For France and Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

tions with regard to Abyssinia. The visit of the King of Italy to these African colonies is linked with these intentions, as are also recent well-authenticated reports that the Italian Government has been concentrating arms and troops lately in both Erythraea and Somaliland, with a view, it is alleged, to being able to exert a preponderant influence over Ethiopian politics.

This question is understood to have been discussed by Pierre Laval, France's new Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador, who came back from Rome on a special trip after having conferred with Premier Mussolini.

Others Questioned

At the same time two other African questions which concern France and Italy have received consideration. These are the status of the very large Italian minority in the French Protectorate of Tunisia; and the rectification, to the advantage of Italy, of the border between French Equatorial Africa and Libya, which belongs to Italy.

On all of these points, there is very good reason to believe that M. Laval is making important concessions to Italy, in return for a closer Franco-Italian collaboration in maintaining the independence of Austria, and the renunciation by Italy of its tendency to encourage the revisionist policies of Hungary and Germany.

M. Laval, it is learned officially, is determined to go to Rome for a conference with Signor Mussolini on these points, thus carrying through the plans made by the former Foreign Minister, M. Barthou.

Yugoslavia

Another aim of M. Laval in this Rome conference will be to carry through the plans interrupted by the assassination of King Alexander for the conclusion of a modus vivendi to lessen the tension between Italy and Yugoslavia. France is desirous of working out a sort of three-power agreement whose ultimate aim would be to effect a reconciliation between Italy and the Little Entente as well as between Italy and France itself. The French Government, it is emphasized, has no intention of abandoning its alliances with Yugoslavia and the Little Entente, but it is possible to state that M. Laval is equally determined not to let France's agreements with these eastern allies stand in the way

of an entente with Italy which he believes to be imperative.

Thus the current effort for a Franco-Italian rapprochement is from an entirely fresh angle. In the past Italy has always protested, without foundation, that France's attempts at rapprochement offered nothing practical in exchange for Italian friendship. This is no longer the case. France now takes the initiative in offering certain significant concessions to Italy, notably in Africa, putting it squarely up to it to decide whether, in return, he is ready to renounce revisionism and the tendency to flirt with Hungary and Germany—which France greatly deprecates.

If so, the possibilities of a real Franco-Italian rapprochement emerging from the coming conference between M. Laval and Signor Mussolini are more promising than they have ever been in the past.

Music

Monday Symphony

For the second concert of the Monday series, Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra repeated, last night in Symphony Hall, Berlioz' "The Damnation of Faust," which constituted the program of the Friday and Saturday concerts of last week.

Another hearing of the work served to confirm the impressions made by the first; and it affords opportunity for a few credits which were omitted in Saturday's notice for lack of space. Again the conductor's interpretation, the orchestra's playing and the singing of Mr. Fiedler's Cecilia Society chorus stirred admiration. Of the soloists, Miss Malkin made the best impression. She sang with a full, rounded tone, with precise intonation and with musical and dramatic intelligence. Her singing of the "King in Thule" air was exquisite. This and her soliloquy in the fourth part probably profited by being sung in French. Her dialogue, sung in English, was well done except in forte passages, when her voice took on the edge which seems to be characteristic of Russian sopranos. This, however, was less noticeable last night than on Friday. A word of praise should be appended for the beautiful tone and finished phrasing of Mr. Lefranc's violin in the obbligato to the "King in Thule" air.

Mr. Ivanoff's Faust was well conceived, but suffered from vocal faults. Mr. Tcherkassky's gifts, it appeared from his Meisophones, are dramatic rather than lyric. Mr. Gurnea did an excellent job with his small part as Brander. Of course all three of these vocal parts were written against the voice.

The revival has been of much interest, both historically and for the sake of the many pages of beauty and of humor in the score itself.

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Repeal's First Year

THE first anniversary of the repeal of prohibition in the United States draws attention to the new battle front in the age-old warfare between liquor and society, and discloses that in the latest engagement liquor has made inroads all along the line, tearing down practically every standard set up by the repealists.

Before repeal took up the burden of liquor control laid down by prohibition, its advocates promised, among other things, that the saloon in any guise would not be permitted to return; that bootlegging would cease; crime would decrease; taxes would be reduced, and youthful drinking would cease. Analysis of the facts discloses that thus far repeal has signally failed to accomplish these purposes.

Evidence is plentiful that the saloon, in one guise or another, has returned; government officials indicate that as much bootleg liquor is being sold as legal liquor; crime continues to flourish and to the stories of bootlegging and racketeering which have by no means vanished since repeal, are now added stories of liquor-inspired crimes which had largely faded from the press during prohibition; taxes have not been lowered, and revenues from liquor imposts have been only about half the amount promised; as to youthful drinking, hotel men are reported to be appalled not only by the drinking among the younger generation, but more especially by the unprecedented drinking by young girls and women.

On the other hand, it can be recorded that much fruitfulness has been taken out of the American scene, the speakeasy has largely faded from the picture, the adventurous appeal which attracted many college youth to the hip flask has been removed, no longer is there any talk of restricted personal liberties or of legislated morals, and the flood of drunkenness which many prohibitionists predicted has not reached expected proportions.

As the country now stands, seventeen states have some kind of license system, thirteen have state stores, eight permit the sale of beer, eight have no system as yet, and two only—Alabama and Kansas—are bone dry. It is the hope of liquor opponents, including many disillusioned repealists, that out of the many systems being tried in the several states, some one system, or a combination made up of the best features of several systems, may be evolved which will achieve what the American people intended repeal to achieve—liquor control.

But liquor's history proves it does not submit gracefully to control. It demands more and more drinkers and drinkers drinking more and more.

It was estimated at the Liquor Dealers' Association meeting in September that the wine and liquor interests alone were spending this year for advertising \$16,000,000, with \$10,000,000 going into the newspapers. Having witnessed the methods by which the cigarette makers have utilized suggestion to increase smoking among women, it is easy to recognize liquor's somewhat cruder efforts along the same line, in print and on the air.

The anti-liquor forces are expected to campaign in the coming Congress for a new constitutional amendment to give future Congresses power to re-enact national prohibition if they desire. They will likewise seek a law to protect dry states from liquor, and another to forbid false advertising regarding the merits of alcoholic drinks.

But none of these efforts touch the liquor traffic in its vital spot. Those who have followed this problem through the years are now convinced that the greatest hope of progress is in building up on the one hand the individual's freedom from a false appetite for intoxicants, and on the other a supporting system of governmental control of manufacture and distribution which will take the profit out of the industry and at the same time keep the industry out of politics.

Repeal's first year has served to show the trend of legal liquor. The first 12 months have not proved encouraging—save that they have again shown that the culprit is not prohibition or repeal or any other system but is liquor itself. Evils tend to become more blatant and to destroy themselves. The fight against intoxicants has not ended. It should be pressed with alertness in every way. But possibly until some of the new American experiments can be judged and the new battle lines more clearly discerned it will be best to let opinion crystallize naturally behind the most practicable reforms.

For Value Received?

A FEW figures occasionally enable one to keep the United States national debt in proper perspective. The interest-bearing debt has been increased from \$20,584,310,000 to \$26,546,104,100 by the Roosevelt Administration, or a rise of \$5,961,000,000, approximately \$291,000,000 monthly. But the Government has been able to borrow at low interest rates. So the burden of the new debt is not so onerous as the figures seem to suggest.

According to a calculation by C. J. Devine & Co., the annual interest charges on the debt outstanding as of Feb. 28, 1933, aggregated \$698,577,000, and on Nov. 15, 1934, they were \$801,530,000, an increase of \$102,953,000. Thus, it is pointed out,

while the government debt increased about 29 per cent in the period, interest charges advanced only 14.7 per cent.

Two caveats must be entered before one concludes that because of the low interest rate the budget situation is not so adverse as it might otherwise appear. One is that the interest rate, which averages only 3.02 per cent on all the Government's debt, may change rapidly. If the Government's bonds fall in market value, then the Treasury would have to pay more for its money. Most of the Treasury loans are for relatively short duration, so that a change in the interest rate is apt to have a considerable effect on the total debt, which falls due at regular intervals and has to be reborrowed. Also the disbursements have not yet brought economic recovery.

This is the great problem—not how much has been spent, but whether the American people are getting their money's worth in the sense that the increase in debt is bringing back those conditions in which that debt will be bearable.

A Civil Service Case Study

SOMETHING of a tempest has been stirred up in the teapot of official Washington by the threatened dismissal of 900 alcohol tax investigators in various parts of the country by the operation of the so-called McKellar proviso to the bill which transferred these former prohibition agents from the Department of Justice to the Treasury Department. Secretary Henry Morgenthau has ruled that these employees may continue at their jobs if they wish, though without pay, until Congress has an opportunity to act on their status and perhaps confirm their positions.

The legislative rider which caused the rumpus required that the agents transferred should first pass a civil service examination in order to hold their jobs. Critics assert the move was one to open up jobs for Democrats. Senator Kenneth McKellar, however, declares his purpose was to bring more rather than less of the federal personnel under the classified civil service.

Thus both sides pay at least lip service to the merit system in civil service. This being true, let us see what can be learned from the case toward strengthening that system. The Civil Service Commission says it used the same examination as in 1931, but in the grading there was no credit given for experience. It seems fairly evident that a number of years of actual employment in liquor law enforcement would be of value in a tax collection and anti-bootlegging drive such as Secretary Morgenthau is now launching.

There was in the examination also a considerable number of questions of the psychological rather than practical type, such as:

TOMORROW is to YESTERDAY as SUBSEQUENT is to (1) following, (2) consecutive, (3) previous, (4) future, (5) secondary.

Which might not have much to do with the employee's ability to catch liquor smugglers. Approximately 350 incumbents passed the examination while the 900 failed.

From this incident it seems that at least two or three things can be learned. One is that civil service examinations should bear the closest possible relation to the specific jobs that are to be performed. Another is that some weight should be given to experience. And a third, that Congress should put its rules for selection of personnel on a merit basis at the beginning of any new unit and should keep them there instead of shifting the rules to make openings for political appointments.

Patriotism

ONE of the most difficult problems facing the world today is the reconciliation of patriotism with the preservation of a pacific outlook. This was probably the thought actuating Maj. C. R. Atlee, British Labor M. P., when he recently urged men of the future to be citizens of the world first, and of their own countries afterward. Some would go even further, contending that as nationalistic love of country is a phenomenon that has appeared only comparatively recently in history, so it is a stage of development which it is now time to outgrow.

Patriotism, said Dr. Johnson, is the last refuge of a scoundrel. Few would be found today to agree with that aphorism, but many see in some current manifestations of patriotism an influence disturbing the comity of nations. The trouble seems to be that love of country is too often identified with a narrow concern for national prestige; and that national prestige is reckoned only in terms of potentiality for war.

Unfortunately, there is a type of patriot whose primary desire for his country is that it have the most formidable battle-ships, the largest guns and the hugest fleet of airplanes. It is in this sense that patriotism is a danger to world peace. But the proper remedy is not the abolition of patriotism; it lies rather in a clearer recognition of what true patriotism is.

National prestige should be evaluated in terms of eminence in art, literature, natural beauty, economic justice, and all those activities which, unlike war, contribute to the public good. Then the patriot jealous of his nation's reputation would be, not a menace to peace, but a bulwark against war.

Supreme Court on Trial

Book of the Day

THERE comes to be appraised at perhaps somewhat less than its face value THE TWILIGHT OF THE SUPREME COURT, by Edward S. Corwin (New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, \$2.50). This interesting volume modifies its more or less startling title by explaining, in the same breath, that it is "a history of our constitutional theory." It is such a history, inasmuch as it quite adequately reports the celebrated cases in which the Supreme Court has either sustained or modified, or declared unconstitutional, the acts of Congress which have sought to extend the federal authority in interfering with the asserted rights of the several states, individually or collectively.

The author of this interesting treatise is a professor of jurisprudence in Princeton University. He is a distinguished scholar and a keen analyst. But it is quite apparent that he, like many a lawyer-advocate, unavoidably endeavors to defend, at whatever cost, the thesis which he is led to espouse. He would have accomplished more than he can hope to accomplish through his present book had he left more conclusions to be reached from the material liberally quoted to readers who are oftenest persuaded when they themselves are the discoverers of some previously obscure axiom or legal pronouncement.

It is made quite apparent that Dr. Corwin concludes that the Supreme Court has gradually, by its liberal construction of the acts of Congress, so generously surrendered its right to denounce infringing legislation that it is now powerless to hinder a tendency which he regards as increasingly dangerous. It is difficult to escape the conviction that the distinguished author is inclined to lose sight of the important fact that the three functions of government in the United States are not set up in opposition to one another, but they are, by their very establishment, co-ordinated, not in theory merely, but actually. No doubt it can be as convincingly established that in the liberal construction of legislative acts there has been evidenced that complete accord, generally speaking, among the executive, judicial and legislative branches without which no similarly constituted democracy could long survive, as that there has been a supine surrender by any one of the three to the dictation of one or both of the others.

The Constitution is not so iron-bound that it has no flexibility. It is not incongruous, viewed in the light of the nation's social, cultural and economic development, that the profound interpretations of the highest judicial tribunal should reflect, through the opinions of its judges, the spirit of progress which is the indomitable characteristic of those whose creature and whose servant the court is. That court, under authority of its own bill of rights, must function in co-ordination, and therefore in sympathy with those other two branches which gain more directly from the governed their warrant of authority.

F. L. P.

North...South...East...West

Revolt Within; Revolution Without

By Frank L. Perrin

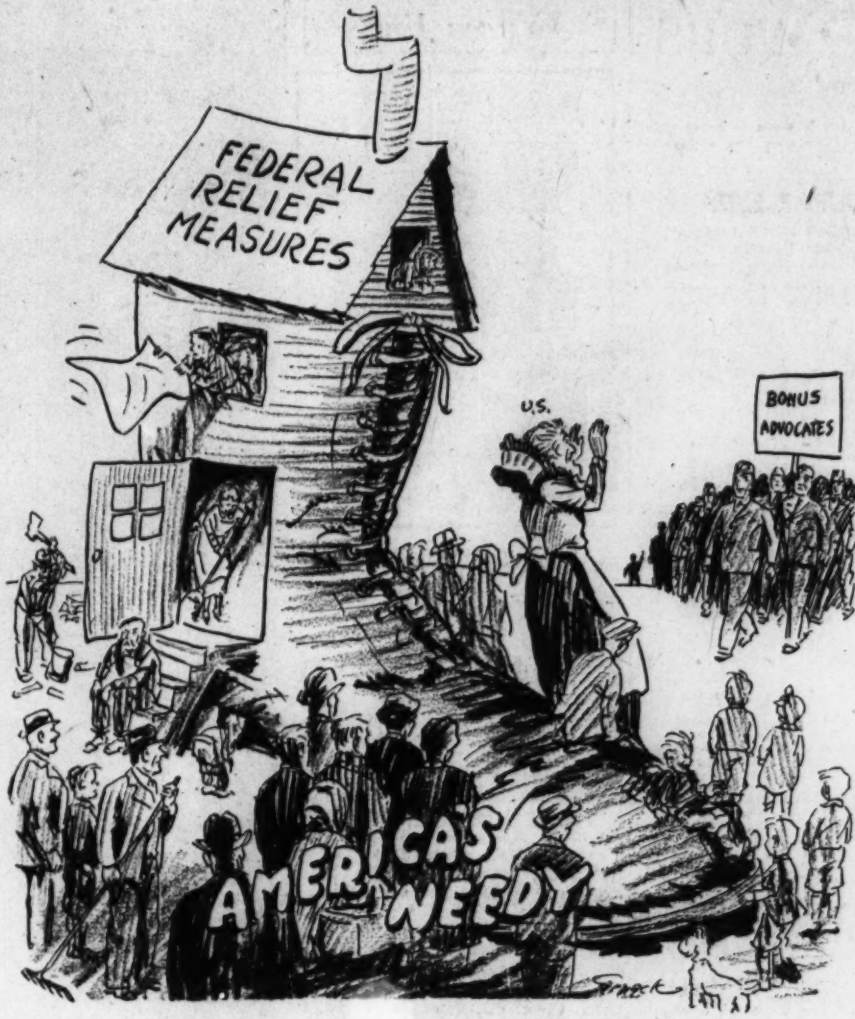
SENATOR BORAH has made it apparent that he sees, as he no doubt long has realized, the imminence of disintegration of the national Republican organization, if not of the party itself. He has always been counted a Republican, although his regularity has not always been conceded. He is now, but hardly to a greater degree than he has been in recent years, a nonconformist. Because of this it may be that those who are the titular leaders of the party will not admit his right to pose as counselor, or even his regularity, which might compel them to listen to and heed him.

Mr. Borah has been off the reservation at some period, either long or short, during the tenure of every Republican President since he entered the Senate from Idaho many years ago. He came to the capital with fresh laurels bestowed by popular acclaim following his prosecution of Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer, leaders of the I. W. W. movement in the West, for alleged complicity in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg.

Not long ago he told me something of this historic battle and related an interesting sequel. He had returned to his home in Boise not long after the trial and late one evening went to the telegraph office in a side and poorly lighted street to send some messages. He was conscious of being followed stealthily by someone, but completed his errand. Feeling was still high, and the I. W. W. sympathizers had threatened to be avenged. As he left the dimly lighted office he "detoured" and came face to face with his skulking shadow. He, as he tells it, demanded what it all meant. "Oh, nothing," said the surprised prowler, "I just wanted to see what kind of a guy you are!" There were no fireworks.

The Senator has lost none of his courage in the years in Washington. He goes back into the West quite regularly to imbibe that independence which is an outstanding characteristic. Many of his associates and partisans have freely predicted that this independence would result, finally, in his political undoing. But such seems not to have been the case. Now this independence has led him much farther into the uncharted region of no man's land in politics than he has

What, More Boarders?



'Dime Novels' on the Radio

WILLIAM tells me they didn't have dime novels in his home when he was a boy. They weren't exactly forbidden, but there were always such good books, "Treasure Island," "Ivanhoe," "David Copperfield," and that sort of thing, that dime novels seemed flat.

Well, that was twenty-five years ago, or was it thirty? Anyway, a long time. Today William lives on Claverly Street and has a couple of boys of his own. When problems of raising children occur I gather that he gropes back to the precedent set by his parents (as his parents did before him) which is a process which sociologists would call Transmission of Culture, or Civilization, but which William calls just horse sense.

William, I think, doesn't have very much money, but he has a nice wife and a little home and the boys. He wants to do what's right for them. When he mentions them his face lights up. If you look at William then you recognize that there is something more to him, perhaps, than you had supposed.

Well, it seems William and Elizabeth decided there ought to be "music in the home." Neither of them played, so, after budgeting for awhile, there was money enough for a radio. It wasn't any ordinary radio. No, sir. William wanted his

boys to have the best of everything so far as he could afford it: good books, music, all that sort of thing. The instrument really had a good tone. It cost \$125. It meant a sacrifice—going without little things—but because it was for the children it was fun.

That was three or four years back. Sometimes I give William a lift in the morning, and recently I chanced to ask after the radio.

"You know," he said, "I'm upset—I really am—about that radio. I don't know what to do."

"Out of order?"

"Oh, dear no; it's not that; I suppose really the trouble's with me. I'm too conscientious. If you didn't have children it would be hard to understand. You see, we really haven't used that radio much the past couple of years. It was—well—it was something of a disappointment! The programs weren't quite what we expected. Outside of a concert or two, and elections, we don't use it much. But now, you see, Budge is going on eight, and recently he's been listening-in."

"It's not one program: it's really three or four. They come every fifteen minutes or so around supper time. We're rather old-fashioned, you know; we try to have the children eat with us: family circle, and all that. We eat at 6. These programs run from 5:30 on."

"I still don't see—?"

"They're fascinating programs; just written for youngsters," Henry hesitated. "I don't suppose they're really vicious, you know. The advertisers always throw in something nice and moral, sort of a sop, you know. But you've no idea how they fill a child's imagination!"

"Now a kid that age," said William, judiciously, "is impressionable. Makes my stories seem tame. We can't get Budge to eat with us—that is, without a scene, maybe. Of course, it's a good advertisement. We buy 'Sawdust Oatsies' so Budge can send in three wrappers for a 'genuine imitation Sitting Bull scalp knife.' Odd, isn't it, in your own home? They appeal to Budge right over our heads. Maybe we take it too seriously. I remember that's what they used to say about dime novels: 'they'll outgrow it,' they said. But personally I've never been sorry that mother brought us up on Dickens, and Stevenson, and so on."

"It just occurred to Elizabeth and me that this new stuff really is the old dime novel—on the radio, I mean. Today it's ever so much more impressive, all acted out—with the shrieks. How they can shriek! Do you suppose they have a professional shrieker? Not that it's funny, to us at least. Budge just squats there and has his blood curdled."

William's voice had trailed off. "Well," I asked, "what do other parents do?"

"Some of them don't care, I guess, and some of them shrug and say it can't be helped, and the Robinsons, when their set broke down, they just didn't repair it. Lots of people do that. As I said, maybe we're too particular; and yet, you know, when Elizabeth's English friend visited us, and heard about it, she said it was a plain outrage! It seems in England they don't have advertising. America is about the only country, I understand, where advertisers decide the programs. It seems queer. . . . After all, why should we let the 'Sawdust Oatsies' decide the kind of things—culture, you might call it—that come into our homes?"

I had to leave William at the next corner. He looked after me appealingly, and somehow the matter has occurred to me since. William seemed so helpless, somehow—a symbol of parenthood in the Machine Age. I wonder how other parents feel about it; would they agree with him?

R. L. S.

The Wide Horizon

A Streetcar Crosses the Frontier

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

PARIS

AFTER some wanderings in a variety of European countries I found myself recently on French soil again. I arrived not by the recognized methods of foreign travel—neither by steamer nor by train, neither by airplane nor by automobile, but by the apparently inadequate means of an ordinary two-cent electric streetcar.

I had been in an adjacent country, near the frontier, and all I had to do was to board the car, pay my fare, and presto! I was, in three minutes, out of one country and in another.

There are advantages in this kind of foreign travel on the small scale. One is that you are seldom troubled by frontier formalities. Thus, at a certain point, a man in uniform walks through the streetcar, casually asking if anyone has anything to declare, but I have never seen him insist. Nor have I noticed that he ever calls for passports. I suppose there is something too ludicrous even for officialdom in stopping peaceful persons on a streetcar and demanding their identity papers. It is recognized how absurd it is to interrupt a Sunday afternoon promenade by the display of documents.

Never do I thus pass from one country to another without realizing the essential silliness of frontiers and the paraphernalia that has been constructed around them. What do they signify? Time after time I have looked out of train windows and asked myself how it was possible to see whether we were on one side of an imaginary line or on the other. Occasionally there is a river, or some other geographical barrier, but the character of the country on one side is very much like the character of the country on the other. Perhaps there are signboards painted in a different language, but they are purely artificial distinctions.

If it is suggested that customs formalities for individual citizens at frontiers are necessary in order to prevent terrorists from going from one country to another to perpetrate outrages, then all I can say is that they succeed in doing nothing of the sort. They did not prevent the perpetrators of the Marseilles assassination from traveling across the whole of Europe. I remark that their alleged accomplices belong to a certain nation, that they carry passports of another nation, that they live in a third, that they pay frequent visits to a fourth, that they are arrested in a fifth; in short, that they have wandered about at will, despite all the passport regulations and all the special police. And I am bound to conclude that if the obstacles to travel are often annoying to the man who is going about his lawful occupation, they are mocked at by the man who is planning some sinister plot.

Moreover, I observe that if these frontiers had not become an obsession, there would presumably be no terrorists at all! It would perhaps be straining epigram too far to say that terrorism is only territorialism in a concentrated form. But it is a fact that most of the fanatics of Europe who will stop at nothing are the product of the system which attaches excessive importance to boundaries. Either they want to break down existing boundaries and establish them a little farther on, or they want to put up entirely new boundaries round their own piece of earth.

So it is obvious that if we could only do away with this hypnotic attraction of frontiers, if we were not sharply reminded when we go in and out of a country that it is an entity inclosed by an iron fence, then the prospects of peace would be infinitely greater.

That is why I welcome the common sense that is shown by the authorities when a streetcar, running on a local time-table, goes backward and forward without hindrance, without the red tape ritual of identity papers for passengers. Certainly, it is illogical that one can enter so easily by tramway and not so easily by railway, or that a pedestrian can rush in where armies fear to fly. But I am all for illogicality, for it is often only by beginning to be illogical that we attain to logic in the right sense.

Therefore, as I alighted from the streetcar, and strolled freely in France again, without having rendered an account of myself to an official in uniform, apparently as nation-free as the wandering scholars of the Middle Ages, I could not help thinking that most of the troubles of the world could be straightened out if we would only forget about frontiers. That streetcar, rather badly painted, bumpy, noisy, grew beautiful in my eyes as a symbol of a Europe in which boundaries will be ignored.

We seek complicated solutions for complicated problems. Here is a very simple solution which I believe would be far more effective than many better-sounding projects which are elaborated on public platforms, and referred to committees, and advocated by ministers in grave, diplomatic negotiations. It is to multiply throughout Europe these officially neglected frontier streetcars which will, as they go to and fro like shuttles, weave the populations of adjacent countries into the same warp and woof.